

THE STANDARD

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"The Standard" is sent this week to a number of persons whose friends have paid to have the paper forwarded to them for four weeks in the hope that they may be induced to read it, examine the principles it advocates and become regular subscribers. Those who receive the paper without having ordered it will understand that it has been sent in this manner and will be sent for four successive weeks without charge to them.

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A western congressman named Mason says that farm laborers receive from \$18 to \$20 per month and food, while Canadian laborers get only \$8 and \$12 per month without food. Mr. Mason should have explained why it is that "protected" labor in Canada gets so much less wages than "protected" labor in the United States? Or will it be said that Canada does not protect farm labor? Very well; neither does the United States. Then there must be some reason other than protection for this great difference in wages. Perhaps the laborer in the United States is a more profitable servant than the Canadian laborer. Perhaps the Canadian laborer's wages as given are a yearly average, while those of our farm laborers are put at the highest point of the season. And perhaps the western congressman is mistaken about his facts. At any rate, if there were any such real difference between farm labor in the United States and Canada as these figures suggest, Canadian laborers would swarm in this country in the harvest season, as Irish farm laborers swarm in "free trade" England.

A passenger on the steamship Saale, which arrived here from Bremen last week, was robbed of some fine cloth, a quantity of linen and some pocket knives. The property was rightfully hers. No one disputed that. But it was found in a false bottom in her trunk, and although it is not immoral to have false bottoms in trunks nor to put property into the false bottoms, it is unlawful in America to own property for which some American monopolist has not received blackmail. The victimized passenger was trying to evade this blackmail, and for that purpose had resorted to the false bottom. But she was detected, and considering the severe penalties which the robber barons of the middle ages imposed for evasions of their blackmail, the punishment of confiscating her goods was extremely light. She made a serious mistake when she put the goods in the false bottom of her trunk. She should have put them in thirty-two trunks, and described herself in the passenger list as "a magnetic advocate of protection for American industry."

Just after midnight one morning last week a squad of park policemen marched into one of our smaller parks and made a wholesale arrest of the men they found there. It was one of the most sultry mornings of the summer? Some of these people had no homes to go to, had sought sleep on the benches, while others had left their stuffy tenement house rooms to drink in for a time the cooler air of the park. All were taken to the police station where they were locked into close, stifling cells until the morning watch, when they were taken before Police Justice Paterson, who discharged them.

No charge was made against any of these men except that they were in the park after midnight, nor any reason given why they should not have been there after midnight except the insinuation that they were vagrants whose presence in the parks, sitting on the benches in their dirty clothes, is offensive to the decent people who go there in the day time.

It has become too much the habit of our park authorities to regard the public parks as gardens for the enjoyment of adjacent house owners, and in respect to which the house owners have a vested right which excludes people whose clothes may not be clean. There ought to be no doubt of the right and duty of the authorities to exclude people whose conduct in the parks is justly offensive; but the parks are public breathing places to which any one has a right to resort and a right to remain so long as he behaves himself, and to sleep on the benches there after midnight is not misbehaving.

Police Justice Paterson administered a reserved rebuke to the police sergeant who caused the arrest in this instance, and the

moderate indignation with which the arrest was heard of by the public should be a warning to the park authorities that even homeless men have rights, and that among these is the right to decently use such public places as the parks as well after midnight as before.

With the view of striking a blow at the trusts which fatten under shelter of the tariff, Mr. Breckinridge of Arkansas offered a resolution in the house on Saturday, putting cotton bagging, coal and cottonseed oil on the free list and reducing the duty on refined sugars and the tax on alcohol to a point that will strip the trusts of a large part of their profits on those articles. Mr. Breckinridge's proposition is a good one, but it may be worth consideration whether a more striking and comprehensive measure could not be framed.

The single tax Cleveland and Thurman enrollment blank is published in THE STANDARD again this week. We want the names of all who are with us, no matter what their state. Cut the blank out, paste it on a piece of paper, get it signed and return it promptly. Don't hold a list for more than a few days, as you can cut out a copy another time, or get a pad of printed blanks by writing to this office.

When the resolution appropriating a second \$5,000 for the expenses of the "trust investigation" committee was before the house of representatives on August 9, Mr. Brewer of Michigan sent to the clerk's desk the following letter:

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 4, 1888.
DEAR SIR: As that great "octopus," the sugar trust, has advanced price of sugar in the past six months more than thirty-three per cent, would not congress be warranted in passing a bill for the relief of the people, allowing sugar to come in duty free for sixty or ninety days? Certainly this or something else should be done by congress to relieve the masses as well as the manufacturers in this country. We have a small institution here making condensed milk. Ten months ago we were paying five and seven-eighths to Philadelphia and New York refineries for crowa A granulated sugar delivered here. Now they are charging us eight and one-eighth for the same article, and as our trade is largely with South America, China, Mexico and the East and West Indies, we are necessarily competitors of the Swiss and English manufacturers, who are buying sugar at the old rates. The tax now put upon us amounts to over \$100 per day, which makes it very difficult for us to continue in business. Of course congress should take no action looking to our relief; but if the effect is as above on a little concern like ours, what must it be upon the great concerns, some of whom can get along without sugar. We are paying the farmers in this country more than twice the amount they ever received before for milk, our price this year being equivalent to wheat, at least, \$2 per bushel; so it is not only important for us but for the farming community depending upon us for a market that we should continue the business. But we shall be forced to close up unless the grip of the sugar trust is loosened. If congress would allow the public to bring in sugar duty free for, say, ninety days, they could then protect themselves. Unless some action is taken such concerns as ours will be either obliged to close up or join the procession and become monopolists themselves. We could form a condensed milk trust and continue to live, but the best way is to struggle the sugar trust, and leave all such business open to healthy competition. Yours truly,
MICHAEL CONDENSED MILK COMPANY.
JAMES M. TURNER.
Hon. Mark S. Brewer, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

This is not merely a striking statement of the worse than highway robbery which the American people are suffering from the trusts the tariff makes possible, but it suggests an easy remedy. Nine-tenths of the trusts could be brought to a sudden and disastrous end by a simple suspension of duties. Here is a bill of a few lines which would be to the great majority of trusts a veritable "rough on rats."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That on and after the passage of this act it shall be the duty of the president whenever it shall appear to him that the price of any commodity on which an import duty is levied, has been artificially increased by reason of any trust, combination, or agreement among producers, dealers or other parties, to issue his proclamation suspending the collection of duties upon the importation of such article, or any components thereof, for a period not less than thirty days and not more than six months, during which times, as stated in such proclamation, all acts and parts of acts imposing such duties are hereby suspended.

All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the above act are hereby repealed.

The Senate, of course, will not pass such a bill; but it would be good politics for the democratic majority to give them a chance. It would be a fit addition to the Mills bill.

The democratic state ticket is not calculated to help the national ticket in Michigan. As if by way of showing the monopolists that they are as good friends of theirs as the republicans, they have nominated for governor of the state the millionaire president of the salt trust, Wellington R. Burt. The candidate for lieutenant governor is said to be a "good fellow," but as a member of a large land owning family who add the value of their tenants' improvements to the rent, he is not likely to add much strength to Burt with radical men.

The Grand Rapids Workman, a paper that is doing good work against protection and for Cleveland, publishes a communication which certainly represents the feeling of a large number of voters, and of which the following is the gist:

I have voted the democratic ticket for several years, that is when the men selected

have warranted me in so doing. Whenever I deliberately falsified myself I deem it the duty of every democratic voter to slap it on the side of the head and learn it good manners. In nominating Wellington R. Burt this party has insulted every honest democrat in the state.

Mr. Burt has contributed for years for the suppression of the salt springs at Kanawha, W. Va. He has aided and abetted in depriving the people of the benefits of cheap salt. In doing this he is a conspirator, co-worker, associate and bed fellow of every other trust conspirator in the land. His nomination shows the methods employed by the trusts, and that is to divide their forces and obtain a controlling influence of both parties. He is a Pinkerton detective under false colors, seeking a situation in the workshop of the enemy.

Two years ago the associated press dispatches gave it out that Mr. Yapple denounced the salt works of the Saginaw valley, and in return Mr. Burt and three other salt works of Saginaw withdrew their support from Mr. Yapple in an open letter to the public. Mr. Yapple was defeated and Mr. Burt contributed to that defeat more than any other one man.

Every workman in this state who has built a home has been compelled, after paying for the lumber in his house, to go down into his other pocket and contribute \$2 per thousand feet to make Mr. Burt a millionaire. So with every consumer of salt. This forced contribution gives Mr. Burt the sinews of war to still fight the people in maintaining this unconstitutional and un-American extortion.

He says he is in favor of adjusting the tariff so as to meet the difference in wages in different parts of the country. Such a proposition is an illiterate bowdlerism. Whenever Mr. Burt can get men in Canada to work for him for less than Americans, he will do it. He will pay just what he has to, and no more.

Several years ago the lumbermen of his town wanted shorter hours. They refused to work unless they got shorter hours. Tom Barry was tried for conspiracy because he favored shorter hours. Pinkerton detectives were employed to shoot innocent men and boys. The money to pay these Pinkerton thugs was paid by Burt and his co-conspirators. That money was elched from the pockets of the very men who probed their quivering flesh for Pinkerton bullets.

And this man is a democrat, a friend of the people! Shades of sheol, give us air! Forty-seven per cent of the farms of Michigan are mortgaged. For every board they have bought they have placed a mortgage of \$2 per thousand feet on their farms. That mortgage money has gone into the pockets of the Burt.

Mr. Burt is not a democrat, never was and never will be. He is a renegade republican. With the help of his millions he has aspired to congressional honors, but Hor, as poor as he was, has twice beaten him in his own barnyard. Mad with disappointment he has gone over to another barnyard, where he will scatter corn, bright yellow corn, in abundance, to the cocks who will flap and crow. This man is the choice of the party that claims to be the party of the common people. The party that looks out for the workmen. The party that repudiates trusts, syndicates, combines and high taxes. In this case it was our Herodotus; it has gone among the conspirators against the people and selected the arch conspirator—the president of the salt trust. There are fools and fools, and I may be fool enough to drink salt in my tea for sugar, but next fall when the democracy in procession displays its banners with the words "Down with Trusts; Vote for Burt for Governor," I'll not be fool enough to take that kind of salt.

It is to be hoped that Burt will be beaten. But the very fact that such a ticket can be nominated by the Michigan machine ought to increase the ardor with which thinking men will work for the democratic national ticket. Cleveland and Thurman are democratic candidates, not by grace of the democratic machines, but in defiance of them, and their triumphant election will be a great step toward the revival of democratic principle in the democratic party.

FREE TRADE POVERTY, AND PROTECTION POVERTY.

It is reported in the Sun that one Nathaniel Mackay is in London "seeking evidence as to the condition of workingmen under free trade," and that as the result of his investigation thus far, he writes:

I have visited the London docks and find thousands of idle men there. At all call men jump on each other's heads, climbing up on the massive gates so they may be seen first and get a ticket for work. A few will be taken on to unload ships, and they will get only twelve cents an hour. A permanent man gets ten cents an hour. I visited also a building in course of construction and talked there with a carpenter who gets ten cents an hour, a laborer who gets ten cents an hour and masons who get eighteen cents. I saw some men putting up iron work for ninety-six cents a day working ten hours. I asked what they paid for rent. One laborer paid \$1.08 a week for one room and the use of a kitchen to cook his food for himself and wife. They think themselves lucky if they get meat once a week, i. e., on Sunday. This is a sample of how millions live in this country, and this is how London has become great and how the merchants and upper classes have enriched themselves. Never in my life have I witnessed such misery as exists in this and other cities of the empire. God help us if we have free trade, for our working people, that sustain us in peace and protect us in war, will starve.

If Mr. Mackay has never witnessed such misery his experience is very limited. It was not necessary to go to London to find people working for ten cents an hour and paying \$1.08 a week for a room and the use of a kitchen, nor to find men scrambling over each other's heads for a chance to work. He can see the same kind of misery in the city of New York. In the issue of the protection organ in which Mr. Mackay's wail about "free trade" poverty is published, there also appears a description of protection poverty. It is a pen picture of life on Essex, Ludlow, Orchard and Hester streets, one of the most thickly settled parts of New York city, where, according to the Sun, eighty per cent of the population are Russia-Poles—people who have come from a protected country in Europe to get the better wages of a pro-

tection country in America. "It is," says the Sun, "the heart of the clothes making district," where "almost every room is a factory," and almost every house "is one vast hive of men." Here, it adds, is where the work of sub-contractors "is actually performed by the white slaves under them." But read it for yourself:

The sub-contractor, who is one of the Russia-Poles, has three and sometimes four rooms. For these he pays from \$10 to \$23 a month. The front and back rooms are light; the middle rooms are dark. The beds are unmade. Almost every available spot is piled full of ready made clothing. In one room the piles reach the ceiling.

In the front and back rooms the men are at work. One man presses, one is at the button-hole machine. The others are at sewing machines. In one place there are thirteen men; they are making cheap coats. The boss is a Polish Jew, speaking but little English. He has six men in one small room, and seven men in the other. A woman with a baby sits on a corner of the table, a visitor is on the chair. Every other spot is filled with clothing. This man makes sixty of these coats a week, working full time. He gets fifty cents a piece for each. Out of the \$30 he receives he lives and pays the wages of thirteen men.

In another apartment of these rooms only the work of pressing and finishing boys' knickerbockers is done; four men are employed. The boss gets six cents a dozen for pressing alone. On this he lives and pays \$14 a month for his rooms. But he is anxious for work, and proposes to turn out fifty dozen pairs of knickerbockers that are well made and finished for twelve cents each. In doing this he will employ from thirty to forty people and finish the work in a week. This will give each person employed an average of \$2 a week. But he proposes to make \$10 a week for himself. That sum, he says, will keep a family well and leave money in the pocket, and his eyes beam with delight at such expectations.

In another room a poorer contractor makes the work of twenty-two cents apiece, and cheap coats for twenty-two cents apiece, and employs five men. The average work done a week is from 200 to 300 coats. In other rooms the work is done by families. One of the better sort, with some evidences of cleanliness, makes knee "pants," as they are known in the trade. His wife, a boy of fourteen, a girl of twelve and two journeymen are at work in one small room. They make about sixteen pairs a day. The boss, having to pay only the two journeymen, gets along very well, the wife and two children being clean and tidy. They begin work at 6 o'clock.

In two small rooms, in one of which there is, as in all these apartments, a roaring fire to heat the iron, six men are making heavy winter ulsters. The boss gets from 75 cents to \$1 each, and they make from twelve to sixteen a day, working fourteen hours. Work everywhere begins at 6 o'clock in the morning, and 7 o'clock in the evening is the hour of leaving off if the work is slack. In this same building there is scarcely a room in which contract work is not going on. The finishing and sewing on of buttons is given to women, but the work is almost entirely done by men, and on their wages, which range from \$4 to \$6 a week, they support themselves and their families.

In the hot days these rooms are horrible beyond expression. The hot fires for the iron are kept going just the same. The men strip themselves to the waist, but they never relax their work.

If ten cents an hour for regular work is proof of misery in a "free trade" country, what can be said for the prosperity of a protection country in which a man's "eyes beam with delight" at the expectation of \$10 a week? Where are those high wages that protection promises to labor in a country in which a contractor must live and pay the wages of thirteen men out of \$30 a week? "Give the American manufacturers British wages," says the Press, "and we will compete with Great Britain!" How much lower must wages be than those the Sun describes to make them "British wages?"

In this connection protectionists who like figures might juggle with these if they can: The report of the Massachusetts bureau of labor for 1884 shows that while wages advanced in England from 1872 to 1883 an average of nearly 10 per cent, they fell during the same period in Massachusetts to the extent of 5.41 per cent. The same Massachusetts report shows that during twenty-one years ending 1881 the average increase in prices in Massachusetts was 41.3 per cent, while the increase in wages was only 31.2 per cent, so that the purchasing power of the wage earners had decreased 10 per cent. The year 1840 is said to have been one of the most prosperous years in England under the old system of protection, while the year 1878 was a year of great commercial depression under free trade; yet the comparison between these two years shows that in 1840 the population of the United Kingdom was 26,487,000, while in 1878 it had increased to 33,799,000. In the former year London contained 1,700,000 inhabitants; in the latter year it contained 3,800,000, a larger increase in thirty-eight years of free trade than during the previous thousand years. In 1840 the foreign trade of the United Kingdom was \$172,123,000, equivalent to 46 1/2c. per head of the population. In 1878 it was \$414,255,000, or \$18 3/8c. 6d. per head, or about four times greater per head of population in England than in the United States. The revenue increased from \$31,850,000 in 1840 to \$31,508,000 in 1878. Since the adoption of free trade, pauperism has greatly declined; so has crime. Since 1840, while the population increased more than 7,000,000, the crime of the country gradually diminished to one-half. And during the last thirty years the number of paupers in England and Wales has declined from 45.2 to 26.2 per thousand of the population.

Figures like these are of very little value in showing the prosperity of the working classes of a nation, but they are made up in the same way and worth just as much as the figures that are paraded by protectionists. They are worth more, for ex-

ample, than figures like the following, with which protectionists try to gull American workmen: "When the government began its existence in 1790 there were 3,929,214 people in the United States; in 1880 there were 50,155,783. In 1790 there were six cities with a population of 131,472; in 1880 there were 286 cities with a population of 11,318,547." These statistics are copied from the Mail and Express, which says of them that they look "very much as if the building up of a home market had been accomplished by the protective system." The notion that the increase of our population is due to the protective tariff is too absurd for serious discussion. If it was the protective tariff that drew Europeans to this country, what was it that drew eastern men to the west?

There are some figures, however, from which rational conclusions may be drawn. Such are the British statistics of emigration, which have been made with approximate accuracy since 1870. We have before us the figures from that year to and including 1876, part of the period of our highest tariff and at the same time a year of "free trade" in England. The table from the Encyclopedia Britannica is as follows:

Years.	Number of British Emigrants.	Number of Immigrants.	Net Emigration.
1870.....	362,511	49,157	313,354
1871.....	195,751	53,527	142,224
1872.....	210,494	70,161	140,333
1873.....	225,345	85,416	139,929
1874.....	197,572	115,129	82,443
1875.....	140,675	94,228	46,447
1876.....	109,469	91,647	17,822

Here is a steady decrease of the net emigration from England. If free trade has made England a poorer country for workmen than other countries are, the net emigration from England should have increased instead of diminishing, for it is workmen seeking to better their condition who become emigrants.

In 1876, upon the same authority, it appears that the British emigration was as follows: English, 73,396; Scottish, 10,097; Irish, 25,976.

Of the English emigrants 34,612, or less than half, came to the United States, while the remainder, with the exception of 11,975 went to British North America or Australia. Of the 11,975 some went to other colonies and some to other foreign countries. How many went to the protected countries of Europe does not appear, but the number must necessarily have been very small. This shows that the tide of emigration from "free trade" England was not to protected countries but to new countries. It is true that these new countries have tariff protection to a greater or less degree; but the fact that the tide ran toward the new and not toward the old countries shows that cheaper land and not protection was the attraction.

From the same statistics it appears that of the total British emigration of 1876, namely, 109,469, only 54,554, or a little less than half, came to the United States, while 54,697 returned to Great Britain, so that in that year 143 persons of British origin returned from the United States in excess of persons of British origin who came to the United States. The ebb of the tide of emigration from free trade England to this protected country had then set in.

Our own census of 1880 tends to confirm the English statistics of emigration, in so far as they indicate that free trade has not stimulated emigration from England nor protection attracted it to America. Of the total population of the United States in 1880, of British and Irish birth, less than one-quarter was English while two-thirds was Irish, and the German empire had given us three times the population that England had. No one can charge misery in Ireland upon English free trade without ignoring the misery that prevailed in Ireland before England abolished her protective tariff; nor can English free trade be made responsible for the industrial condition in Germany which has exiled so many from the fatherland.

In spite of the fact that hard times, low wages and poverty among the workers is found in all their severity in protection countries as well as in those where free trade has made some headway, the agents of the American tariff ring pretend to be blind to it, hoping thereby to make others as blind as they appear to be. According to a London correspondent of the Herald, a New York Blaine politician has been there collecting photographs of "the most miserable specimens of cadaverous, wretched looking British workmen." It is proposed to reproduce these photographs here for circulation in the interest of Harrison, to show "to what competition free trade or tariff reform instigated by Cleveland, would, if triumphant, bring the American artisan and laborer." To make such photographs effective the "Blainers" must be careful to suppress all photographs of the protected Russian, French and German workmen in this country, among whom may be found specimens quite as cadaverous and wretched looking as any that England can offer; and it will not do to let any enterprising photographer loose in Hester, Ludlow, Orchard or Essex streets, where the Sun reporter has found workmen in such miserable plight as it describes.

The truth is, and candid men of both parties must acknowledge it, that poverty exists in both free trade and protection

countries, just as it exists under both democratic and monarchical forms of government. Free trade does not secure to the people of a country all their natural rights. Like republicanism in government, it is but a step toward the recovering of those rights. There is no poverty in England so hopeless or debasing that it cannot be matched with poverty in America just as hopeless and just as debasing. But the cause is not free trade in England nor protection in the United States. It is fundamental, and consists in the denial to the great majority of people in both countries of their natural right to an earth-chance in the land of their birth. Denied the opportunities to labor which nature has so bountifully provided, men are compelled to beg an opportunity from their fellows who have such opportunities to sell. This it is that makes wages everywhere low and perpetually forces them downward.

And if in a country exchange also is hampered, the dependence of the worker is intensified; so that in a country of protection as compared with one of free trade, other conditions being the same, the workers in the former will be more dependent than in the latter and their wages lower. If England and the United States were upon the same level in every respect save the protection policy, the workers of England would be in better condition than those of the United States. That their condition is not so good, and as an average it is not, is due to our greater and cheaper opportunities for work, which we enjoy not as a result of protection but because of our more extensive area and varied natural resources relatively to our population.

England is a little island on which nearly 40,000,000 people are begging for opportunities to work, while the United States, with its vast area of land, has but 60,000,000 people within its borders. In England there are but 1-1/3 acres to the individual, whereas in the United States there are 33 1-5.

With such a difference between the amount of land offering its riches to labor and the number of laborers begging the right to utilize it, there should be a very marked difference in our favor between the wages of the two countries.

And if the difference in wages is not great, and that it is not proved by the light emigration from England to this country, as well as by observation of the modes of life of the two peoples, there must be some obstruction here which is absent in England. What is that obstruction? It is not our form of government, for that differs essentially from the English form only in slight degree, and such difference as there is is in our favor. The sole distinct difference which could greatly affect us economically is the protective policy that we have and which England has abolished. This is the obstruction that reduces our industrial masses almost to the level of the industrial masses of England, despite our superior natural resources.

THE RENOMINATION OF GOVERNOR HILL.

When the democratic state committee met last week to fix the time and place for holding the state convention, the 12th of September was readily agreed upon as the time, but the committee was divided as to the place between Saratoga and Buffalo. It was understood that the members who favor Hill preferred the former, while those opposed to him preferred the latter city, and the final selection of Buffalo by a majority of the committee was regarded as a straw in the political breeze, tending to show a preponderance of democratic sentiment against Hill.

But it was a very small straw and a very light breeze at best. Other considerations than the question of Hill's renomination may have determined the choice of Buffalo, and it is by no means impossible that the opposition to that place by Hill men was a mere pretense. However this may have been, Hill's supporters in the party are now asserting that his renomination cannot be prevented and his opponents confess that this is so.

One of the strongest factors in Hill's favor is the absence of any aspirants to contest the nomination with him; another is the unscrupulous use he makes of official power to further his personal ambitions; and still another—probably most important of all—is the support in consideration of favors had and favors expected, which the liquor interest of the state is pledged to give him. Nevertheless it is quite possible to prevent his nomination and thereby save the national ticket from a danger in this state second only to the danger of a cowardly policy regarding the tariff issue.

Governor Hill's pretense of strength among working people has no other basis than his appointment of a few trades unionists to official positions in which their principal duty is to sound the praises of Hill among their associates, and his recent suggestion to the legislature in special session that it consider the effect of the conspiracy laws on the rights of organized laborers.

These appointees are Hill men. If they were not they could not expect to keep their places. And it is probable that their personal friends will support Hill on their account. But the working people generally, organized and unorganized, are not so susceptible to flattery as to be inspired with gratitude for the official favors

Even from the point of view of the politician, Governor Hill will make a weak candidate. Aside from the strong opposition of workmen that his nomination will arouse, the republicans are lying in wait for his appearance as a candidate before the people to spring upon him such charges of official corruption as candidates are seldom

I can promise you that when we are thoroughly organized we will do some effective work in the district.

The next meeting of the club will take place on Saturday evening, the 25th instant, at the same place. All single tax men of the Eighth congressional district who intend supporting Cleveland and Thurman are invited to join.

HERMAN G. LOEW.

better wages, go somewhere else and get them. If you do not like the wages we are paying, we can get plenty of men who will work for the same wages, and if we cannot get them in the neighborhood we can go to Castle garden, where we can call for labor from the labor supply of the whole world. (Applause.)

"Now it is not necessary to imagine so ex-

that is the free trade England and which the protective England! (Applause.) Richard Cobden, who led the free trade fight in England, was a democrat, whose heart beat in sympathy with democrats all over the world. The England that opposed him, and that is to-day out of sympathy with what he agitated for, was the tory England, the aristocrats of England, who are at this moment hand in glove in all their sympathies and aims with

The Single Tax Roused Him When Nothing Else Did.

PASSAIC, N. J.—I will have no vote until 1893. Though I have been over ten years in this country it never seemed worth while for me to become a citizen till I came to understand the single tax idea. In August, 1887, I declared my intention to become a citizen, and did so for the specific reason that I might be able to vote for the single tax or any reform leading in that direction.

J. J. BARNARD.

Paterson Single Tax Free Traders, Attend.
PATERSON, N. J.—To the single tax men of Paterson: Are there not enough of us to form an organization similar to the one formed by the single tax men of New York? There is no question but that we can do a great work if we but try. The opportunity is open to us. Let us profit by it. Let us hold our own meetings, and have Henry George speak for us. The mere announcement that he would speak under the auspices of the single tax club would do the largest part of our work. Let all those in favor of such a course drop me a few lines as soon as possible.
L. PHILLIPS,
No. 113 Warren street.

men m
man h

QUER

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

Shifting the Tax.

GLENDIV, M. T.—Can the land value tax be shifted?
A. H. SAWYER.
No. This question has been answered in THE STANDARD several times. Land value is a monopoly value, and a tax upon it must be paid by the monopolist. Land value taxes increase the market supply of land, thereby tending to reduce land values. Taxes on labor products, on the other hand, reduce the market supply and increase the price.

Real Estate Mortgages.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—If the single tax were adopted and raised to near the rental value of the unimproved land, would the mortgage on so-called real estate "hold the mortgage on a farm that rests on no improvements of the same, or how?"
JOHN A. MEYER.

The debt would be like any other debt. The mortgage, which is security for the debt, would rest on the farm as now. If the tax reduced the land value of the farm, the debt would not be as well secured; but the farmer would be far better off to pay it.

Meaning of Free Trade.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Please define the real meaning of the term "free trade" as you use it. Your statement would help me greatly to convert to our cause a friend of mine. He takes no interest in free trade, as he thinks it involves only free exchange with foreign nations.
J. BOSKOWITZ.

As commonly used, the term "free trade" means no more than free exchange with foreign nations. But that is the narrowest use of the term. It means precisely what the words imply—free trade; absolute freedom to buy and sell with anyone, anywhere. And it involves more, for as trade is but a form of production, every argument for free trade is an argument for free production.

Ownership of Findlay's Gas Well.

Who owns the natural gas well of Findlay, Ohio?
MCGOWAN.
I don't know. Findlay does not.

Do Wealthy Workmen of Massachusetts.

WASHINGTON.—In the senate August 14, Senator Hoar made this statement in reference to the laboring class of his state: "Why, the last Massachusetts report shows \$15,000,000 of deposits in the savings banks of Massachusetts by her working classes, and every other citizen—man, woman and child—has a deposit. You cannot have but \$1,600 altogether in any one person's name. The factory hands of Lowell can buy Lowell and pay the cash for it with their savings bank deposits." Is the last clause true? If so, the pay of factory labor must have increased largely within a few years.
F. Q. JONES.

Mr. Hoar jumps to a conclusion when he says that every other citizen has a deposit in the savings banks. It may be that only \$1,600 can be deposited to the credit of any one name, when a single bank is considered, but it is not true when all the banks are considered together. It is no unusual thing for one person to have several accounts in as many banks, nor for several members of a family each to have several accounts in different banks. Large deposits in savings banks do not indicate great prosperity. Hard times are very apt to drive money into savings banks. In good times it can be used to better advantage. Neither do large deposits indicate prosperity among working people, for the double reason that in good times working people can put their money to better use, and that poor working people are not such patrons of savings banks as is supposed. The largest depositors, those whose deposits go to swell the average which Mr. Hoar figures out of the Massachusetts statistics, are people who have got on in the world, and in a small way are in receipt of unearned incomes. Thus, in the city of New York, when the estates of people who have a tenement house or two are settled, or when real estate transactions are concluded where the purchasers are people of comfortable moderate means, but who would not be classified as "working people," from two to half a dozen savings bank books are brought forward, as every lawyer who has had experience in these matters knows, each book containing a balance nearly up to the limit which the bank permits.

The factory hands of Lowell cannot buy Lowell and pay cash for it with their savings bank deposits. Mr. Hoar knows this quite well. If he is not making positive misstatements as to the relative value of Lowell and her savings bank deposits, he is juggling with savings bank figures. A good way to ascertain whether the factory hands of Lowell could buy Lowell is to go among her factory hands and find out how many could buy a fractional part of Lowell.

Who Are Workingmen?

SHARON, Conn.—I would like to have you define the terms "workingmen" and "laborers" as they are used in THE STANDARD. In some articles they seem to mean those who work for wages and do not own capital. I am a farmer and a single tax man, and I am sure that the present use of the terms is creating a great deal of confusion in the minds of farmers.

As a class we work more hours and economize more than the average city mechanic; but, on the other hand, we own property and employ labor. Sometimes in reading THE STANDARD we are at a loss to know what class we belong to.

And there is so much said, too, about workmen's rights that I am often led to wonder what there is peculiar about them, and how they differ from the rights of other people; and whether a person has any rights when he is poor that he loses when he becomes rich.
C. E. BENTON.

Your question is a pertinent one. The terms are used in THE STANDARD at times to describe the class of laborers who work for wages, while at other times they are used in a broader sense to indicate all who work. But there need be no confusion about this double use of the words. Whatever is of benefit to workingmen in the narrow sense of the term benefits workingmen in the broad sense of the term; and whatever injures one injures the other.

There are really but two classes in the community—men who make their own wages and men who, without returning an equivalent, get part of the wages that other men make. In some instances the same man belongs to both classes. The class

that makes its own wages is the laboring class, whether its members have or have not capital and whether they work for employers or are their own employers. This class has a common interest to maintain high wages, just as the other class has a common interest to maintain low wages.

It is true perhaps, as you say, that farmers work more hours and economize more than the average city mechanic; and farmers are workingmen just as city mechanics are, with precisely the same interests to subserve. The same protective policy that injures the farmer injures the city mechanic, and the same system of taxing labor products and largely exempting land values, which burdens the city mechanic, is a burden to the farmer. If tariffs in all their forms were abolished and the single tax on land values adopted, the capital and labor of the farmer would be freer, more productive and more remunerative, and the labor of the city mechanic would be in greater demand, while the commodities which each bought would cost them less.

There is nothing peculiar about workingmen's rights. Every man has the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. These rights he has if he is poor and he does not lose them if he becomes rich. What justifies frequent reference to "workingmen's rights" is the fact that people who have become rich obviously infringe, in their pursuit of happiness, upon the right of the poor to pursue their happiness and enjoy their life and liberty. It is workingmen—poor workingmen—who are thus deprived of their rights, and it is quite natural, in attempting to regain these rights, to speak of them as "workingmen's rights."

Gladstone's Opinion About American Free Trade.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Did Gladstone ever express the opinion that should the United States adopt free trade England would lose her present commercial standing?
H. W. MILLER.

The extract from one of his speeches, reprinted in the last issue but one of THE STANDARD, shows that he did.

Can We Force English Workmen to Earn More?

NEW YORK.—Will you kindly shed some light on the following phase of the tariff question:

It has been said that England manufactures articles of all kinds cheaper than corresponding articles can be made in the United States, owing to lesser wages and free raw material in England. That being true, with all duties removed, does it not follow that England's goods would come into this country and find a market here to the exclusion of our higher priced goods, owing to higher wages? The difference of free raw material with us would not equalize the difference in the cost of production on the present basis of wages of the two countries; that is to say, even with raw material we could not make the same quantity as cheap as they do in England. Wipe out the water division and place England alongside of the United States, with the present difference in the cost of production maintained between the two, would not England have the advantage over the American division in disposing of her cheaply made-up articles? You might say that American men, money and facilities can produce greater bulk in the same number of days or weeks, thus creating a cheapness by virtue of greater quantity. Yet what is to prevent England from following our example of activity, adopting our improvements, making which she could do if forced to it, and which she would do if our "bulk" threatened to control the sale of her own articles at home and elsewhere, and thus turn out quantities equal to ours and dissolving that apparent advantage we now have over her.

Her sloth might be explained by saying that she has never been driven to active competition, having all along maintained a standard of wages which rendered outside competition almost impossible. If we substitute our "bulk" for her cheapness, she can stimulate herself to acquire a corresponding "bulk" and retain her cheapness, leaving the relative condition between the two countries unchanged. If England can make goods as cheap as we can, and if her purchasing capacity is now strained to the utmost, how can we hope to create a market for our goods there, considering that her people can buy their own goods just as cheap if not cheaper than they can ours? If she can undersell us at home she can do so abroad, her carrying capacity being superior to ours.

It is not a new question of what is being done as it is what can be done if England is forced to do.

In the abstract I believe in free trade and the single tax, and believe also that single tax can be reached via free trade, or through free trade agitation; but if after securing a measure of free trade the people of the country are made to believe that any subsequent depression in business is in consequence of free trade, all other causes being ignored, the theory will stand condemned and listeners could not be secured for many years to come. People generally expect too much good on the one side and too much bad on the other from the small measure of free trade proposed by the Mills bill, so that it seems to me that it should be the aim of the single tax men to disavow the effect either way and explain as emphatically what free trade would do as well as what it will do, leaving the single tax idea free from the condemnation that would arise from both sides, and to hold it up above everything else, so that its simplicities and beauties may be extolled under all and every circumstance.
T. W. GREENE.

It is not true that England manufactures all kinds of goods cheaper than we do. And I do say, as you have supposed I would, that our facilities for production are such that we can produce more for given wages than England can. To your question, "What would prevent England from following our example of activity?" I reply, "What prevents her now?" Is it our tariff that prevents her? You are too sensible a man to say that. It would be the height of absurdity to assert that congress can make English workingmen more active by enacting that they shall be more active. The tariff has nothing to do with making either English or American workingmen more active than they are. All it can do is to deprive American workingmen of the advantage of their greater activity by taxing it away from them.

But suppose it were otherwise. Suppose England could produce everything cheaper than we could. It does not follow that English goods would come here to the exclusion of our goods. You lose sight of the fact that importing without exporting is an impossibility. If England could produce everything cheaper than we could, and should produce everything cheaper

than we, the effect would be just what protectionists seek to accomplish, namely, a complete cessation of commercial intercourse between us and the rest of the world. England would deprive us of a market for any of our products in all the nations of the globe except our own, because she could undersell us; and she would send nothing here because our prices for everything would be so much higher than her prices for everything that there would be nothing produced here which it would pay her to take in exchange. Of course such a condition of things is impossible. Both countries would learn that England can produce some things to better advantage than we can, and that we can produce other things to better advantage than she can; and an exchange of these things would take place which would be beneficial to both countries.

Your idea of the importance of holding up the single tax idea above everything else is concurred in by all single tax free traders. There is not the danger, however, that you fear of depressions following tariff reductions. These reductions will give an impulse to industry, which absolute free trade would greatly intensify, and meantime the public mind will be awakened by discussion to an appreciation of economic truths which will force us on to the adoption of a sound fiscal policy, not only in respect to natural resources, but to state and local revenues as well. And after all, it is not the adoption of the Mills bill that is so much to be desired as the public enlightenment on economic subjects which the discussion of the policy of the Mills bill will promote.

Absolute Free Trade and Labor.

NEW YORK.—Will absolute free trade hurt or benefit the laborer? I claim it will do neither.
J. D.

It will benefit him. What labor needs is freedom, and each new measure of freedom he receives will be a benefit. Freedom to trade is a measure of freedom. He cannot have absolute free trade, however, until all taxes on products of labor are abolished, for every tax on products is an obstacle to trade; but every tax removed from labor products weakens the obstacle. Even when all taxes on labor are abolished, his freedom to produce will be restricted if we still treat land as a commodity; but with the shifting of all taxes to land values the power of land owners over production will be measurably reduced, and the ultimate taxation of land will up to its price value will completely nullify it. Their labor will be free to produce as well as to exchange, and then, and not till then, the laborer will be wholly free.

Shifting the Tax.

LYNCHBURG.—I have a question to ask. Although a landlord couldn't shift his rental tax upon a tenant, couldn't a land holder, under the single tax plan, make joint holders pay in proportion to their use of the land? In other words, would not men lodging with others pay their proportion of the cost of the use of the land?
THETA.

If the fair rental value of the land under a boarding house was \$500 per year, could not the lodging house keeper charge one-tenth of that to each of his nine lodgers?
THETA.
If the land under the boarding house were the only land, he could; but since there would be plenty of land on which boarding houses might be erected, he could not. Land rent is a monopoly price. It is all that the owner of the land can get. If the boarding house keeper could charge each of his boarders one-tenth of his land value tax, he would charge it to them if there were no tax. If the tax were on the boarding house he could charge one-tenth of it to his boarders, because the same tax would fall upon any one else who erected a boarding house equally good. But when the tax falls on the value of the land, he cannot increase his prices to make it up, because another boarding house just as good could be put up on vacant land of equal value, without any greater tax burden than would have to be borne by the owner of that land if he kept it vacant. In other words, when taxes fall on improvements the system of taxation interferes with the making of competitive improvements; but when they fall on land values, that system, instead of interfering with the making of competitive improvements, encourages it.

Notes.

J. PEACOCK, Nottingham.—The single tax carried to the point of preventing earth monopoly would give to every individual to its fullest extent the right to live, and secure to every man what is rightfully his.

A SEEKER AFTER TRUTH, Galveston.—We do not know whether Earl & Wilson of Troy pay their girls \$18 or \$20 a week or not. The Press (a protective organ which wished to make wages in this industry appear as high as possible) recently gave the wages in one of the principal factories of Troy for the week ending July 23, 1887, as follows:

50 machine hands.....paid \$7.50 average \$9.25
25 turners.....paid \$6.75 average 7.64
25 button makers.....paid \$6.25 average 6.42
35 other female hands.....paid \$6.25 average 6.67
126 female hands.....paid \$11.25 average \$7.35
193 cutters, male.....paid \$6.25 average 12.70
Total number hands, 299, paid \$1,704.66 average \$5.15
I do not know whether this is Earl & Wilson's shop or not, but it is not probable that Earl & Wilson pay more than double the wages that another leading shop in the same city pays.
LOUIS F. POST.

Hails the Single Tax Cleveland Movement With Delight.

RIDGEWAY, Orleans Co., N. Y., Aug. 12.—Last winter when you came out for Cleveland I thought you had made a grave mistake. I felt discouraged for the first time in twelve years that I have been in the labor movement. But now I believe you are right, and I am overjoyed to see the move that was begun by the single tax free traders in Cooper union last Monday night, and I think the labor party will have to take the initiative in this free trade movement. I have attended two or three democratic meetings and I am thoroughly disgusted. Their orators will stand upon a platform and denounce the tariff as robbery and then in the same breath disclaim any intention of doing anything more than modifying it in a slight degree. If a 47 per cent tariff is robbery, one per cent must be petty larceny and it seems to me that an orator who denounces the former and pleads in favor of the latter cannot make many converts if his audience is in any degree intelligent. Send me blanks and I will get signers.
D. C. SULLIVAN.

IRELAND AND PROTECTION

JOSEPH DAVISON OF BELLAGHY BRIEFLY REVIEWS IRISH HISTORY.

He Shows that "English Free Trade" Is Not the Cause of Ireland's Impoverishment—Monstrous Landlord Exactions and Heavy Imperial Taxes Handicapped Irish Manufacturers and Strangled Irish Trade—John Mitchell's Testimony—American Protectionists and English Tories Are On the Same Platform—Protection a Blow at the National Cause and Opposed to the Policy of the National Leaders.

BELLAGHY, Ireland.—In striving to prop up protection in the United States its advocates do not hesitate at instancing Ireland as an example of the evil effects of free trade, while they appeal to her history to show that during the period of her independence, when she had protection, her progress and prosperity were great. It would be difficult to conceive a weaker protectionist argument, and it forms a good example of the *post hoc ergo propter hoc* fallacy.

It is a fact, no doubt, that the condition of Ireland under our so called free trade has been miserable in the extreme, and it is also a fact that Ireland enjoyed comparative prosperity under the protectionist policy of the English parliament; but it is a groundless assertion that free trade was the cause of her poverty or protection of her prosperity. Nothing could be farther from the truth than that. As well might one say that it was because of the color of Gratian's hair that Irish trade flourished in the last century, and that it was because of its turning gray that trade declined. Had trade been as free as air during the era of Ireland's independence she would, under the favoring circumstances of the time, have made great progress—greater, indeed, than she actually made; and had a high tariff policy obtained for the past eighty years her condition would have been no better. It was the removal of restrictions on commerce, and not the tariff on imports, that gave the impetus to Irish trade in the concluding decades of the last century. Prior to 1780 the English parliament absolutely prohibited exports from Ireland, except to some of the British colonies. Embargoes were placed on all ships laden with Irish provisions or manufactures bound for European and other countries, so that Irish trade was high ruined. We find in 1777 the manufacturers of Dublin petitioning for the removal of this embargo, stating that there were no fewer than 20,000 artisans out of work in Dublin, whom they were supporting for charity by means of a relief association.

In 1780 the volunteers from the mouth of their cannon demanded the repeal of this diabolical code. "Free Trade or else—" was the legend they attached to their cannon, and England with incredible alacrity climbed down. Lord North introduced and carried his free trade bill in this year, and from that time may be dated Ireland's short-lived prosperity as a manufacturing country. It was four years after this when duties were laid on imports of telegraph wire, but already the idle mills had been set in motion and the unemployed artisans had found work.

John Mitchell, speaking of the condition of Ireland immediately before the establishment of protection, in his "History of Ireland," says:

Enjoying for the first time in her history an unrestricted trade, a sovereign judiciary, the writ of habeas corpus and a parliament acknowledged to be the sovereign legislature, free from the dictation of an English privy council, the country did certainly begin almost immediately to make a rapid advance in material prosperity. Many absentees returned and spent their incomes at home; the revival of other branches of industry relieved in some degree the unwholesome competition for farms, which had left the unfortunate and friendless peasantry at the absolute mercy of their landlords. Besides all this, the very proud feeling of national independence was to have kindled a sort of vital energy throughout the farthest extremities of the land. On the whole, although there was still much distress among the poor, and appeals to parliament for their relief, there was soon visible a dawn of prosperity in Ireland.

It will be thus seen that protection had nothing to do with the revival of Irish trade which took place in the last century. The causes enumerated by Mitchell, with Ireland's natural facilities for manufactures, were the causes of her commercial prosperity, and not any system of tariff tinkering. The decrease in the absentee rental drain must of itself have materially benefited the country. The first year after the establishment of Irish independence it decreased no less than \$3,000,000, and this going on for a number of years at the same rate could not fail in having a most beneficial effect on the nation's well being, before the advent of imports in 1784. The country still continued to prosper notwithstanding, and the inevitable result followed—rents were raised.

Mr. Fitzgibbon declared in the Irish house of commons in 1787 that the "peasantry of Munster, bound to pay 25 an acre rent and to work for their landlords at 5d. a day, could no longer exist under the wretchedness they endured." (It devolves on protectionists to explain how wages were so low as ten cents a day under the labor protecting tariff.) On another occasion the same speaker said: "I well acquainted with the province of Munster, and I know that it is impossible for human wretchedness to exceed that of the miserable peasantry of that province. I know that the unhappy tenants are ground to powder by relentless landlords. I know that far from being able to give the clergy their just dues (Protestant tithes) they had not food or raiment for themselves; the landlords grasp the whole." This is a pretty picture of the much lauded prosperity of Ireland under the blessed tariff!

It was impossible for trade to long flourish in a country owned by such rapacious vampires as Irish landlords, and we cannot be in the least surprised to find its decline until it was almost disappeared. The union finished what the demagogue work of landlordism had begun. The revenue of Ireland at the passing of that ill-fated measure was only \$2,500,000. Sixteen years afterward it was above \$5,500,000. Today it has reached the enormous sum of \$8,000,000 (\$40,000,000). It was the same with that terrible and wasting hemorrhage—the absentee rent. In thirty-eight years it had grown from less than \$2,000,000 to no less than \$6,000,000. He must have a very perverse mind indeed who cannot see in the two facts—not to speak of the extortions of resident landlords—the all-sufficient cause of the decline of Irish trade and of the poverty which has been the shame and scourge of the country.

The protectionist argument is, to say the least, a libel on truth, an insult to Irishmen, because the natural conclusion to be drawn from it is that Irishmen cannot hold their own with Englishmen. If free trade with Great Britain ruined Ireland, as protectionists say, why did it not also ruin England? Why did it not ruin the industries of England disappear as effectually as those of Ireland when afflicted with the same disease? The answer is obvious: because the free trade was the cause, and that is that the Celt is inferior to the Saxon, for in open competition the latter

sustained his prosperity, while the former became a pauper. Irish-Americans will spurn such a humiliating suggestion, and rightfully so; but they should remember that this is the conclusion to be drawn from the arguments of protectionists, who glibly talk of the condition of Ireland being attributable to free trade.

It is a matter for amazement that Irish-Americans, who are cognizant of the facts, support a press or party that so falsifies the history of their native land, and so calumniate the grit and manhood of their race. There is not an Irishman in the United States but knows this protectionist statement to be a lie, and it is certainly strange they do not enter a solemn protest against its use. Landlordism and alien rule they know have been the cause of the ruin of Ireland, and not the unshackled system of trading which has prevailed between Great Britain and their motherland. It is like a denial of Euclid's axioms to say anything else; it is bellying history and stating what is contrary to the experience of every individual in Ireland.

Moreover, it is a blow at the popular cause, for it is putting forward a theory in absolute contradiction to that advanced by the national leaders, which is the truthful one, and it is thus stabbing Ireland in the back, while pretending to point out her disease. Unionists advance similar arguments about Ireland, and some of them advocate a return to protection as the panacea for Ireland's ills. Sir John Arnott, a rabid unionist, in a letter to the London Times about two years ago, traced all the woes of the Irish people to free trade, just as American protectionists are now doing, and he made a strong appeal to British legislators to put a ten per cent duty on all manufactured articles imported into Ireland, including flour.

It will be thus seen that the unionist and the protectionist are as one on this question, and if the latter's opinions on the Irish problem were further developed it is probable more points of agreement would be found to exist. This theory is supported by unionists because it is calculated to conceal the real source of Irish poverty and to divert the attention of the people from its removal. The Irish landlord system is the source of Ireland's impoverishment, and the knowledge of this fact can never be erased from the Irish mind. Its insatiable greed, its rapacious extortion, its grinding despotism and its periodic devastations will live in the minds of the people for generations and be pointed to by historians as the cause of the expatriation of the Irish race over the world and of the degrading poverty which flourished in a country so richly endowed by nature. Had this hellish system been in full swing in the California gold fields, in South Africa diamond districts, in Polotsk itself, and had these places been protected with all sorts and sizes of tariffs, the workers would inevitably have been reduced to the condition of the Irish peasantry. What would a tariff have availed against a system that confiscated practically the whole earnings of labor except a bare subsistence? And how would it be possible to build up manufactures and establish a permanent commercial prosperity in a country where such a system obtained? If the Irish tenant increased the fertility of his farm the rent was raised; if he built a house the rent was raised; if he reclaimed a bog, drained a swamp, or planted trees, the rent was raised and the timber confiscated. It was the same with the manufacturer. The monstrous exactions of the landlord and the unfavorable terms as to tenure, etc., handicapped him so completely that he was utterly unable to compete with the more favorably circumstanced foreigner, and thus the trade of Ireland was strangled in its infancy. Had protection been the order of the day, and had it doubled the fertility of Irish land, trebled the prices of produce and quadrupled the profits of manufacturers, it would still not have benefited the people of Ireland in the slightest degree. The increased result would have gone into the pockets of the landlords. This is so true and so self-evident that it seems a superfluous observation to say that a theory which completely quashes the protectionist theory, for it shows how powerless protection is to benefit a country.

JOSEPH DAVISON.

Before Long Such Papers Will Be Driven Over to the Protectionists.

DU BOIS, Pa.—Perhaps some of the lukewarmness of the Nashville American toward Judge Reid's march with the democrats, so far as they go, may be explained by the belief that the American is only lukewarm in its democracy and in its adherence to tariff reduction. My recollection of the American was that it had consolidated with Colonel Colyer's morning paper, the Union. As Colonel Colyer was a large iron and coal capitalist, he was a protectionist, and it is easy to imagine that his pocket book tinctures his politics with the protection doctrine. Whether this state of proprietorship now exists I do not know, but I am fully aware that before Colonel Colyer discontinued the publication of the Union the American published articles on tariff, which were wonderfully different in tone from those of the Union, which was built a different way, and they were different from the American's of today. And the American then saw fit to put a four stack head over my communications and call me in cold type "an intelligent workman," because of the tone of the articles, the like of which it would now condemn. This was only during the campaign of 1886, at which time Colonel Colyer used his Union to oppose the democrats of Davidson county, in which Nashville is situated.

BION H. BUTLER.

Organizing for the Campaign in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—At a conference of single tax men of this city held Sunday afternoon, Aug. 12, it was concluded to form a single tax league, and to follow out the suggestions of THE STANDARD and make an enrollment of all single tax men who propose to support Cleveland and Thurman. The officers elected were President, G. S. Bunnell, 1537 Livingston avenue; Secretary, Benjamin E. Bloom, 3245 Lucky street; Treasurer, Wm. C. Bohannon, 2135 Chestnut street. They shall make a vigorous fight. As this state is democratic at any rate, our campaign will partake more of an educational and proselyting nature. We will hold as many public meetings as possible, send out challenges for discussion and distribute tariff and single tax literature liberally.

BENJ. E. BLOOM, Secretary.

3245 Lucky street.

To Help Single Tax Strangers.

The following list contains the names and addresses of men prominent in the single tax cause in their respective localities, with whom believers wishing to join in the movement may communicate:

Chicago, Ill.—Frank Pierson, secretary Land and labor club No. 1, 14 La Salle street.
St. Louis, Mo.—J. W. Avery.
Trenton, N. J.—H. L. Matthews, 9 Howell street.
Youngstown, O.—Billy Radcliffe, Radcliffe house.
Memphis, Tenn.—E. G. Brown, Sec. Tariff reform club.
Nashville, Tenn.—F. H. Carroll, 235 N. High street, Sec. American land league.
Brooklyn, N. Y.—J. Hickling, 41 Sidney place, Pres. Single tax club.
Philadelphia, Pa.—Wm. J. Atkinson, 276 Chestnut street, Pres. Anti-poverty society.
Houston, Tex.—J. F. Matthews, 9 Howell street.
Washington, D. C.—Dr. William Geddes, 21 E. street.
N. Y. Sec. Anti-poverty society.
Minneapolis, Minn.—C. J. Buel, Pres. anti-poverty society.
Boston, Mass.—Edwin M. White, 45 Elliott street.
Arkansas City, Kan.—James B. Hackett.
Richmond, Kan.—J. G. Maloney, M. D.

THE BEATING OF THE DRUMS.

The laborer who has a patch on the seat of his trousers can consider the original goods entirely gone—all the rest is tariff.—(West St. Paul Times).

A ballot reform association has just been organized in Providence, the object of which is to have the Australian system, or some suitable modification of it, introduced in Rhode Island.—(Syracuse, N. Y., Herald).

Throttle the tariff system of robbery. It means that the rich shall grow richer while the poor grow poorer. God help some of our poor devils if we continue to grow much poorer. We are not to the poor man's notch already.—(Wichita, Kan., Union Labor Press).

The tax on lumber is a premium on the destruction of American forests, and a prize for the production of droughts to the ruin of thousands of farmers annually. The democrats say: "Take off this accursed tax." The republicans say: "Make it higher."—(Memphis Daily Appeal).

We ask our readers to make a record of the "protection" argument from now until the election, and send one half of it to some party out against cheap foreign production, and the other half attempt to prove that we can and do produce cheaper than any other country.—(Rockville, Ind., Tribune).

A New York special in an exchange speaks of Henry George's "free-raders." This is a typographical error that is not so much of an error, after all. What George and his followers want is free trade with England and the chance to make a rail to the money and barns and corner lots.—(Indianapolis Journal).

Tariff reform is bound to win. The people as rapidly as they catch on to the fact that a tariff takes from the pockets of the farming and laboring classes and puts into the pockets of the manufacturers will all fall in line for tariff reduction. There is a principle contained therein, if once grasped it will always be adhered to.—(Pulaski, Ill., Journal).

The News would be the last journal to deny the transcendent interest of the tariff question. It is the question of the hour, before which all others sink into insignificance. It is the question of the campaign, and after the present campaign is over it must be fought out to the end. Once at the front, as it now is, nothing short of a great war can set it aside even temporarily.—(Detroit Evening News).

The formation of a lumber trust in Minnesota and Wisconsin, involving a combine of over 10,000,000,000 feet of stumpage in the two states, with \$60,000,000 of capital to handle it, shows once more the great need of "protection" to this "infant industry." Trusts, combines, monopolies, aggregations of capital to grind the poor and the masses and effectually, are naturally the outgrowth of the present system of tariff extortion.—(San Francisco Examiner).

What villainous free traders those revolutionary ancestors of ours were, who threw that cargo of tea into Boston harbor rather than pay the tariff duty on it! It was not a forty-seven percent duty either, but only a low revenue duty. That King George asked them to pay it. It is clear these revolutionary ancestors were rabid free traders and probably belonged to the Cobden club, or were bribed with British gold to assist in breaking down our infant industries.—(Council Grove, Kan., Anti-Monopolist).

A New Invention in Telegraphy.

The New York Sun has the following account of a new system of telegraphy, by which, it is claimed, two thousand words per minute can be telegraphed from each end of a single wire simultaneously. The inventor is D. H. Craig, formerly manager of the Associated Press. Messages, to be sent over the Morse lines, must first be written or printed; but a message to be telegraphed by the new system must first be perforated, for ordinary messages are sent by means of a machine, eight by ten inches, with two banks of keys, called a "compositor," which even a child can operate reliably and quite expertly after an hour's practice, and after a reasonable amount of practice a man can send a message per minute can be perforated. Simultaneous with the perforations, the machine prints, in plain Roman letters, every word of the message, which is retained, while the perforated message is sent to the telegraph office the same as a message is sent in manuscript to be telegraphed over a Morse line, with this difference—the machine message will be transmitted to its destination at the rate of one or two thousand words per minute, and be received at the same rate. It is claimed that the characters, and the Morse message will be telegraphed by the hand key system at the rate of fifteen to twenty-five words per minute and be recorded by "sound" reading in ordinary manuscript. It is claimed that the machine record is three times more accurate than "sound" recording. With the regular office perforator experts do reliably fifty words per minute, or 3,000 per hour, and it is claimed by Mr. Craig that the actual cost of transmitting 1,000 words 1,000 miles is not over two cents! The cost of paper to perforate 1,000 words is 1 cent, and 3 cents for recording paper. Experts, young men of young ladies, do perforating for 10 cents per 1,000 words, and 25 cents for the cost of the typewriter—total, 25 cents for completing 1,000 words! On this basis it would cost for labor and paper less than \$30 to telegraph and complete forty-eight columns of this newspaper from New York to Chicago. Mr. Craig has also devised a new telegraph wire, made of pure copper with a slight mixture of silica, which is said to increase the tensile strength to twice the strength of steel of equal size, the exact tensile strength being reported as 133,000 pounds to the square inch. 4 gauge wire weighs over 900 pounds per mile, and has but one ohm of electrical resistance per mile. With such a wire, extending from New York to San Francisco, the electrical resistance would be about 3,000 ohms, while a majority of the telegraph wires now used between New York and Washington show an electrical resistance of more than 4,000 ohms—thus the new silicized copper wire will bring San Francisco nearer to New York, electrically, than New York is to Washington. Mr. Craig's apparatus is now on exhibition at Washington, in a room in the capitol near the senate chamber.

The Roar of the Single Tax Wave Heard at the National Capital.

THE STANDARD.

HENRY GEORGE, Editor and Proprietor.

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THE STANDARD is forwarded to subscribers by the early morning mails each Thursday. Subscribers who do not receive the paper promptly will confer a favor by communicating with the publisher.

THE SINGLE TAX CLEVELAND MOVEMENT.

Advocates of the single tax on land values have every reason to feel satisfied with the progress of the movement started at the conference in Cooper union on Aug. 6. The committee appointed by the chairman of that meeting is gradually adding to its numbers, care being taken in every instance to put on good workers, who can be depended on to display zeal and energy in the cause. The work of this committee was clearly outlined in the resolutions adopted at the conference. It is, first, to secure an enrollment of the single tax supporters of Cleveland and Thurman; second, to provide for the holding of mass meetings; and, third, to circulate single tax free trade literature.

The last of these three duties will be performed, so far as the means at the disposal of the committee will permit, as soon as possible. In the other directions the work is already making fine progress. The enrollment, considering all the difficulties in getting a start and in putting the blanks into the hands of men who will vigorously use them, is making really wonderful progress. The work will, however, go on much more rapidly hereafter, as blanks will be sent to all who have already been enrolled in order that they may procure additional names.

Of course the great majority of those thus far enrolled came from New York and Brooklyn, but through the agency of the blanks printed in THE STANDARD names are also pouring in from all parts of the country. As rapidly as possible these names will be grouped and classified so as to enable the committee to enter into correspondence with the single tax men of other states. In many instances this enrollment will give the first evidence to single tax men in distant towns that many of their own fellow citizens are in accord with them in this matter.

The plan of the committee is a very simple one. It proposes to devote itself exclusively to the work assigned to it by the conference. If any single tax men desire to organize clubs for congressional or assembly districts in this city or Brooklyn the committee can facilitate their work by sending out their invitations to the enrolled single tax men of the district. Further than this it does not propose to do, believing that all such work of organization should be voluntary and spontaneous. So far as New York is concerned, this work may be assigned to a special committee for that city, and in Brooklyn and the New Jersey cities it is expected that the work will be carried forward by men added to the committee for those cities, who will naturally adopt whatever plan of campaign seems best to them. All that the general committee asks is that all names of those joining organizations shall be promptly sent in to take their places in the classified enrollment. We want, for the first time, to secure as complete a list as possible of the single tax men who propose to act together in this campaign, in order that the work this year may be systematized, and that we shall after the election be prepared to counsel together as to the best plan for future action. If, as now seems more than probable, the single tax voters shall cast enough votes for Cleveland and Thurman in this state to secure their election, it may be necessary that they shall still stand together to encourage the democratic party to take further and longer steps toward the removal of all taxes from the products of industry.

It is the possibilities of future action that lend special importance to the enrollment throughout the country. Those now engaged in this fight have "seen the cat." They know precisely what they want and they have enlisted for the war. The policy of supporting the democratic candidates this year is confessedly a temporary one. Our friends have not entered the democratic party, and do not propose to do so. We are an independent body of voters who propose to encourage any party that goes our way, and that apparently will be our best policy for some time to come. The better we know one another and the more closely we are associated the more easily can we make our growing strength effective for the advance of our principles.

A very large proportion of those who send in their names accompany them with remarks—which is an excellent thing. A good many state their former party relations, and it is exceedingly gratifying to find how many who now advocate themselves

free traders were until quite recently republican protectionists. Many such cannot help making a wry face as they announce their intention to vote for the democratic candidates, but they do make the announcement boldly, now that principles have come to mean more than names to them. I have not space to copy these letters, but here is one that is a fair sample of many others.

In a letter inclosing a list of thirty-six names from West Conshohocken, Pa., the writer says:

Most of these men are shopmates working in one of our highly protected industries—a woolen mill. A number of us here are Georgites and proud of such a worthy champion. We were formerly republicans, but are going with Cleveland as far as he goes and then we intend to go further.

Could a better instance be given of the effectiveness of our own propaganda? Yet these free traders in a protected woolen mill are the men that some democrats imagine must be lied to in order to secure their votes. This gives an idea of the spirit in which the work of enrollment is carried on. It is the all important work of the immediate present, and all friends of the cause are earnestly urged to push it forward with all their power. After we get blanks into the hands of those who will enroll themselves at next Monday's mass meeting a great impetus will doubtless be given to this branch of our work, and we ought by the 1st of September to have well on toward 20,000 names on our list.

The treatment of this movement by the press is instructive and, on the whole, encouraging. The papers that really desire the election of Cleveland are manifestly a little timid, but they give fair notices to the preparations for our meeting and have judiciously restrained their fears. The Sun, the bitterest foe that Cleveland has, openly denounces the movement; the Tribune pretends to believe it will hurt Cleveland's chances, which is a queer complaint for that paper to make, while the Press ignores it. All this goes to show that the protectionist papers fear the effect of a logical and determined attack on the tariff humbug.

The first great step toward advancing our movement is the mass meeting to be held in the large hall of Cooper union next Monday evening. It cannot be too strongly impressed on the minds of our friends that the one thing of immediate importance is to make this meeting an overwhelming success. The impetus given to the movement at the start will be felt throughout the whole campaign. Cooper union should be crowded with single tax men. It will be the first opportunity for hearing Mr. George on the present issue, and William Lloyd Garrison deserves such a greeting at the hands of our friends as we gave a year or more ago to Judge Maguire. Tickets will be mailed to all enrolled single tax men in this city and Brooklyn, and while admission is free these tickets will admit all who arrive before 7:45 to reserved seats. Come, and bring with you friends of the cause. Let us have a meeting that will inspire us all with the old enthusiasm and encourage those conducting Mr. Cleveland's canvass to make an aggressive fight against the monstrous delusion that a tax on goods protects labor.

WM. T. CROASDALE.

A SONG FOR WORKINGMEN.

Now, when the protectionists are singing their siren's song so sweetly to workingmen, it is a good time to look backward and see when and why that particular song with its monotonous refrain was composed.

It is not a very old song. Prior to the close of the second war with England the theory of protection attracted very little attention here. To a limited extent it was taken for granted as a policy of the mother country, pretty much as we accepted the law of entails and other barbaric notions of aristocratic England. But the embargo and the non-intercourse act of 1807-9, followed by the war of 1812, cut off our foreign commerce and forced some of our people into manufactures which had never yet been introduced in this country. This was the balmy period of protection in America. A Chinese wall securely guarded at every vulnerable point could not have given better protection. Compared with it, a forty-seven per cent tariff is mere baby play.

But the close of the war, which the masses of the people welcomed, was looked forward to by the manufacturers with alarm. This war, that had brought tears and poverty to thousands, had been to them a veritable Aladdin's lamp, and they were not disposed to let go their hold on the pockets of their fellow citizens. If the war could not be continued, a substitute for war must be devised. Then for the first time the theory of protection, as old as barbarism itself, was put forward as an American idea, and a cry went up from the throats of our manufacturers for protection to American industries.

But neither then nor at any time during the long and fluctuating struggle between protection and free trade from 1816 to 1840, was protection asked in the interest of American labor. At no time was it claimed that protection would make high wages. The whole contention was that it was necessary to build up infant industries—to give to the manufacturers of this country a bonus which would enable them to put their establishments on a footing broad enough to profitably compete with the older establishments of other lands. And in this connection, to pacify the farmer who then stood in much the same relation to the politician that workingmen do to-day, it was argued that large

factories here would make a home market for farm produce, and more than compensate the farmer, in the high prices he would receive, for the high prices he would be forced to pay. In the '40s, however, workingmen began to be a factor in politics. About the same time the farmer had become pretty thoroughly convinced that his home market was a delusion and a snare. Then the protectionist, whose object from the first was, as it is yet, to serve special interests in which he has a share or by which he is subsidized, turned his attention to the workingmen. Then he discovered that protection makes high wages and free trade makes low wages! This is the feature of the protective theory that may be said to be American, and it reflects the same credit on American intelligence as does a backwoods grave stone on American art.

But, with variations, that refrain—"protection makes high wages, free trade makes low wages!"—has ever since been sung by the protectionist. Its falsity has long been exposed, but he sings it just the same. Workingmen, in the bitterness of strikes and lockouts, have discovered it to be a fraud; but still he sings it. And though the labor of America should be ground down to the wages level of the clothing makers of New York's east side, still the protectionist would sing that song. To his mind facts and logic and common sense are useless lumber when the votes of workingmen are wanted! What workingmen require is a song! And the protectionist gives them a song.

Songs are cheap.

THE SINKING OF THE GEISER.

The night is moderately clear. It is raining, but there is no fog or mist. Lights can easily be distinguished at a distance of two miles or more.

In a seafaring sense, there is no sea on. A moderately heavy swell is rolling, but the night is calm, and there is not anger enough in the ocean to disturb the navigation of a whitehall boat.

Across the ocean under these conditions of wind and weather, two steamships are approaching each other from opposite directions. Their relative lines of motion are such that if both hold their courses unchanged, they will pass each other to the left. Imagine two wagons approaching each other, each on the left hand side of the road, and the situation becomes clear. The deck officers of each steamer see the bright head light and green starboard light of the other, and know precisely where she is, and how she is moving.

As the two ships approach, one blows two whistles, signifying her intention to pass to the left. At the same instant the commander of the other decides to pass to the right, and shifts his helm accordingly. The effect is to bring one ship square across the track of the other. The Thingvalla strikes the Geiser a deadly blow amidships. There is a hurried rush, swelling into a wild panic, an utterly futile effort to lower boats, a vain attempt to distribute life preservers among the shrieking passengers; and within less than six minutes the Geiser has sunk, and more than one hundred lives are blotted out. The Thingvalla, sorely injured, still keeps afloat. Her boats are lowered and pick up the few survivors. The tragedy is over, and the surviving steamship slowly makes her way toward Halifax.

If to jeopardize and destroy human life by neglect of the precautions necessary to secure it be a crime, then the managers and officers of these two steamers are criminals. From first to last, every act in this awful ocean tragedy was due to the carelessness or parsimony of men who had deliberately accepted responsibilities which they deliberately neglected. The collision was distinctly due to the ignorance or imbecility of the officers in charge. The sinking of the Geiser was distinctly due to the bad management and greed of those who sent her to sea in such a condition that the filling of one of her compartments sufficed to send her to the bottom. One hundred human lives and more have been needlessly sacrificed, scores of families have been bitterly bereaved, women and children are mourning the loss of their breadwinners, and the men who are responsible calmly prate about the "act of God," and announce, with philanthropic air, that they have concluded to pay the survivors for their baggage. The philosophy which attributes such a disaster to the direct interposition of almighty power would justify the abolition of all sanitary regulations and suffer disease to riot unchecked in our crowded cities, on the plea that yellow fever and cholera were sent to plague mankind by God's direct volition.

Such disasters as this that has overtaken the Geiser are easily preventable. There is no trouble about getting perfectly competent men for officers, who can be depended on to do their duty thoroughly and intelligently under all circumstances. There is no difficulty about building and loading ships in such a manner that no conceivable accident should prevent their keeping afloat. But so long as ship owners are permitted to transfer to the Almighty the responsibility that should properly rest on their own shoulders; so long as the extension of a protest suffices to relieve them from any claim for loss of goods or life; so long as the system of marine insurance makes it more profitable to risk disaster than to take precautions against it, just so long will men continue to trifle with human life and send ships to sea improperly constructed, imperfectly fitted and incompetently manned. If ship owners were compelled to pay for every life they lost and every case of goods they

damaged, the sinking of the steamship Geiser would never have occurred.

Mr. Morton, the protectionist candidate for vice-president, who is running for office in the interest of American labor and for the purpose of preventing a decline in American wages, has been afforded a brilliant opportunity for discussing the law of wages in his letter of acceptance. The Ford congressional committee has brought out the fact that Mr. Morton recently imported four foreign laborers. Whether he did it because they were cheaper than Americans or for some other reason, does not appear; but Mr. Morton can give his reason in his letter. If he did it because they were cheaper he should reconcile his theory that the importation of cheap goods lowers wages, with his practice, which, assuming him to be as sincere man, implies that the importation of cheap men and women does not. No doubt Mr. Morton can do this after a fashion, for there are very few irreconcilable things that a protectionist cannot reconcile, after a fashion.

A correspondent of the Press, signing himself W. Brewer, adds his voice "against any and all doctrines that preach free trade," he having been a sufferer in England through it. The only interest that suffered in England from free trade was the land owning interest, of which the editor of the Press is a representative. If Mr. Brewer was a son of an English landlord whose power to live on the labor of other people was crippled by free trade in England, we so far sympathize with him that we shall do all in our power to cripple the land owning interest here in the same way, and secure to Mr. Brewer full freedom to earn an honest living by working for it.

The other day the Star (quasi protection) stated that the tariff is a tax collected by the manufacturer, and alongside of that statement printed an interview with a manufacturer who does not want any tariff because he doesn't make anything out of it. This the Press (protection) says is an illustration of the necessity of catching votes both ways, and wants to know whether its contemporary welcomes the gentleman to the democratic ranks as a fool or as a philanthropist. The inference is that gentlemen who can collect taxes from their fellow citizens and prefer not to, are either fools or philanthropists. The idea that gentlemen may object to engaging in a larcenous enterprise, even when it enriches them and is protected from criminal prosecution, does not occur to the Press. But the inconsistency which it discovers in the two Star articles is of a kind to which the Press itself is sadly addicted. When it argues on the one hand that protective tariffs reduce prices even below what are demanded for foreign goods, and immediately declares that the tariff is necessary to enable manufacturers to get high prices so as to pay high wages, it is guilty of precisely the accusation it brings against the Star. There is a necessity for catching votes both ways in this campaign, but the necessity is far greater with the protectionists than with the democrats. It is not necessary at all with the democrats except so far as they permit their campaign to be managed by men, and their doctrines to be declared by newspapers, that are enslaved by theoretical protection or bribed by practical protection.

Senator Chace has introduced a bill reducing the rate of postage on merchandise from one cent to half a cent per ounce. This is a step in the right direction, albeit a very short one, for the bill proposes no change in the limit of weight of packages, which is continued at four pounds.

But if it is a good thing that the government should undertake the delivery in any part of the United States of packages weighing four pounds, why would it not be a better thing that it should deliver packages weighing eight pounds? Why stop at eight pounds, indeed? Why not a hundred pounds, or a thousand? And if the government may properly undertake the transportation of merchandise, why may it not undertake the transportation of passengers as well? These are questions that the discussion of Senator Chace's bill will bring to the front.

Here is a little item that is going the rounds of the republican press outside of New York, to their evident great comfort:

Henry George's coming out in support of Cleveland has caused the workingmen of New York to desert him. At the last meeting, held a few evenings ago, at which George was advertised to speak, the audience was less than two hundred, while last winter the hall was packed to its utmost capacity every time.

For the first time this year Henry George is advertised to speak in New York, at Cooper union, on Monday, August 27. William Lloyd Garrison will speak with him, and James P. Archibald, secretary of the convention that nominated George for Mayor in 1886, will preside. Let those who are interested come and see whether or not the audience will be more than two hundred.

At the tenth annual congress of the New Jersey federation of trades and labor unions, held at Trenton on the 20th, a resolution was adopted recommending the Australian system of voting as adopted in Massachusetts. This is the same system that was adopted by the New York legislature last winter in the bill which Governor Hill vetoed.

The shingle trade is the latest one to organize a trust. The association embraces all the important shingle makers of Oregon and Washington territory; and the small fry of course will be easily frozen

out. Against the eastern shingle makers the trust will be sufficiently protected by the distance and consequent cost of freightage. And as for the shingle makers of British Columbia, why the beneficent protective tariff will attend to them.

The Press has studied the art of printing things. Replying to a correspondent who wants to know the difference between the principles of the two parties, it says that "the main difference is that the democrats favor free trade to benefit foreign manufacturers and the republicans advocate protection to encourage and develop home industry and employ American labor at good wages." How much better this reply would have read if put in some such form as this: The main difference is that the republicans favor high tariff to benefit American monopolists and the democrats favor low tariff to benefit American buyers. It would have been nearer the truth, too.

The protection organs have discovered a mare's nest in the treasury accounts which, as they allege, show a surplus of only \$12,000,000. And yet they want to abolish taxes which yield revenue into the public treasury and retain those that yield revenue into private treasuries! They will have to learn that the surplus is a very petty question already when compared with the real issue in this campaign, and that whether the surplus is twelve millions or twelve times twelve millions, the fight of free trade against protection has begun, and will go on until all the private privileges which congress can bestow are abolished.

The Sun has a habit of stabbing at people to whom it professes friendship. It did this with Hancock; it is doing it with Cleveland, and now Governor Hill, of all men, comes in for a jab under the rib with the Sun's glittering stiletto. It proposes to abolish the whisky trust because the trust "has made itself a mighty power in the politics of the country, dictating nominations, laying its heavy hand on party conventions, inspiring and directing the utterances and the acts of rulers and statesmen." Governor Hill's name is not mentioned, but the allusion to his expected renomination is too plain to be misunderstood.

The Tribune makes a ragged hole in its protection theory when it reports a request of the punch tumbler manufacturers of Pittsburg to the organization of their workmen. It says that "foreign manufacturers are shipping punch tumblers here at a lively rate and the importations have become so heavy that the manufacturers found it necessary to ask the union to allow their men to make more tumblers." We are constantly told by protectionists that foreign importations make less work at home; but here is a statement that the evil effect of foreign importations is to be overcome by doing more work at home.

The single tax men of Baltimore have formed an association, adopting unanimously a series of resolutions such as have been adopted in this city, declaring for Cleveland and Thurman. W. J. Ogden was elected temporary chairman, and J. W. Jones secretary. Mr. Jones's address is 125 North Bond street. They propose taking headquarters in the central part of the city, pushing enrollment and holding public meetings, such as that which will be held in Cooper union in this city next Monday evening.

The Grand Rapids, Mich., Workman, commenting on the declaration of the Michigan state assembly of the Knights of Labor, in favor of the single tax on land values, says:

The Knights of Labor are gradually placing themselves in a position to successfully fight trusts and pools by aiming the first blow at the parent of all monopolies—the control of natural resources—and it now remains for them to take decisive action by voting for only such candidates as will work tooth and nail for the abolition of all taxes on labor's products. They also declared in favor of a revision of the electoral system and recommended the adoption of what is known as the Australian system. The present system breeds corruption and makes possible the intimidation of voters, while the Australian method secures to each voter absolute secrecy in the casting of his ballot. The Knights of Labor have taken a long step forward and cannot afford to let their declarations remain dead letters, for the fight has commenced and must be pushed along with vigor. With Texas, New York, Illinois, Michigan and other states working toward the single tax doctrine, Henry George may well feel hopeful of living to see his doctrine the burning issue in a national campaign.

Good for Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 19.—The independent voters of Indianapolis this morning organized a tariff reform league here, and twenty-nine republicans renounced old party connections and signed the roll. This is the home of Harrison, and with the numerous delegations visiting here we see a great deal of enthusiasm manifested for Harrison, Morton and protection, but the G. O. P. cannot ignore the fact that there is an undercurrent that is steadily and irresistibly drifting toward Cleveland, Thurman and tariff reform. The single tax men, though comparatively few in numbers, are outspoken in favor of free trade, with a little free land thrown in. Petitions to the legislature, similar to those circulating in Texas, have made their appearance in Indiana, and quite a number are signing them.

The single tax league of Indianapolis would like to know what the single tax men of Indiana think of holding a state meeting in this city during state fair week, about October 1, when reduced rates on railroads will be given. All single tax men who favor such a meeting are requested to send their addresses and opinions at once Charles H. Krause, secretary, 182 East Washington street, Indianapolis.

Hoping that this meeting will be held, and that the single tax men of Indiana will be able to work more in concert toward our desired goal, I am,

THOS. J. HUDSON.

SOCIETY NOTES.

John Nelson of New London, Conn., was seen early in the morning a few days ago in front of No. 235 West Twentieth street reading the "want" columns of a newspaper. A few minutes afterward," says the New York Sun, "he was found lying dead on an alleyway near by with his throat cut and a razor by his side. In his pocket were two cents. He said he was a stone cutter and that he came here four days ago to look for work. He was unsuccessful, and yesterday morning he had spent all his money but six cents, and, not finding anything that promised a situation, he had made up his mind that he would kill himself."

The latest in shoes is the 5 o'clock tea slipper. This is an article of dress which goes with the Greek tea gown. With the Psyche knot and classic draperies the French tie the feet of place and begs to be allowed to withdraw into the boudoir. It is a curious affair, made of grey kid or soft chamois skin, following the natural outline of the foot and clothing the toes separately, as a glove does the fingers. It is really a modern substitute for the sandal. It has a heavy sole than the ordinary slipper, lifting the wearer the veriest trifle above her natural stature, and is without a heel. The tea slipper has an antique look, clumsy, but not unpleasant. It takes greatly with half a dozen extreme belles. Flesh colored silk was the material employed for a pair recently seen giving much the impression of a bare footed Venus. The tea slipper is, of course, meant for the house only, and will prove but an Augustus caprice in dress.—[Mail and Express.

Police Marshal Frey reports that the family of George W. Jones, No. 441 Pinkney place, is very destitute and worthy of assistance. Mr. Jones was attacked by consumption about five years ago, and since that time has not been able to do a stroke of work. Recently physicians told him that his left lung was entirely gone and that his right was diseased. He is also suffering from a complication of diseases. Being a man of temperate habits he accumulated some little savings, but now they are all gone. His wife, who is an intelligent and bright little woman, kept a candy store in the front room of the house, but every cent had to go for bread to give her children four bright little ones. She disposed of her weights, etc., and her only income now is two cents for every piece of underwear that she makes. After waiting for a long time, her family she manages to make two pieces a day. Ever since the family have been living in the house a kind friend has paid the rent, and they are dependent for their meals on their neighbors, who have given them a small salary. Mr. Jones is forty-two years old, and before sickness overtook him was employed at the lighthouse.—[Baltimore Sun August 16.

It is said that pet dogs are now clad in mantles with pockets for holding lumps of sugar, bracelets on their paws and a string of little silver bells around the neck.

"I thing there are over a million unemployed persons."—T. R. Kowler, Grand Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, testimony before the Ford congressional committee.

Cosy Bell of No. 62 West Thirty-eighth street, died on August 11 of old age, atas 15 years. Deceased was a Scotch terrier and the especial companion of Mrs. Mary A. Bell, into whose family she had been adopted. The funeral was held three days later at Woodlawn cemetery. Cosy had of late lived on beef tea and chicken broth almost exclusively. Last week her condition became alarming, and she died without a struggle Saturday night lying in Mrs. Bell's arms. A special order was sent to Rochester for a casket to cost \$150, and to be in all respects like that supplied by the same company for General Grant's burial. Cosy's body was embalmed, and for three days lay in state in Mrs. Bell's room. Yesterday morning the casket arrived from Rochester. It was two feet long, and made of chestnut. It was lined with copper and covered on the outside with embossed royal purple velvet. The lid was lined with deep purple satin, and the casket proper was lined with light blue satin. A plain silver plate on the cover was engraved, "Cosy Bell, died Aug. 11, 1888." In this coffin Cosy lay on her right side, with her paws crossed over her breast. Her head rested on a cushioned pillow, made by her sorrowing mistress. Beautiful flowers were scattered in the casket. On the day of the interment, at half-past four, a child's hearse and a coach were drawn up at Mrs. Bell's house. The coffin was put in the hearse, and Mrs. Bell, with two other women and a man, stepped into the coach and the party took the train for Woodlawn. The cemetery hearse was waiting at Woodlawn and the little party followed it to the grassy slope where the grave had been dug. A tent was stretched on the lawn and camp chairs were set for the party. Mrs. Bell spoke a few words in eulogy of the dead. At the marble sarcophagus mounted on four pillars, Mrs. Bell's plot is the most costly part of the cemetery and all about it are clustered the monuments of rich New Yorkers. The entire cost of the burial was not less than \$500, not including the monument.

An item from the Chicago Mail says: "Kitty Kelly told Justice R. H. White today of the hard struggle she had made for existence during the last few years. About four years ago she got married, and a year later she became the mother of a little girl. Her husband proved a worthless fellow, and deserted her. In order to support herself and child she went to work in a factory on Monroe street, sewing overalls. She was paid \$4 a week, which was not enough to support her and the baby. She could not obtain employment as a domestic as long as she kept the child with her, and she says she was driven to a life of shame in order to keep herself and baby from starving. Becoming disgusted with the life, she returned to the factory on Monroe street. Two weeks ago starvation again stared the mother and child in the face, and the disreputable life was again resorted to. After she once went on the street she could not get a letter of recommendation, and therefore could not secure work as a domestic. "I could not live on \$4 a week, and I was compelled to do wrong," she said to the judge. To which he replied: "But I know of lots of persons who live on less money than that." "You do?" exclaimed the woman. "Well, I can't feed, clothe and shelter two people with that amount." "Will you promise to keep off the streets?" "I can't," said the woman. "You honor." "I can't," she said, "not get enough money to support us in any other way." The woman was fined \$25, but the execution of the sentence was stayed, and Kitty was allowed to go. If she did not reform again, she will be sent to the bridewell for fifty days.

There is no Difference.

DUBLIN (Pa.) Express.

Henry George, if you lend your ear, the Express will tell you something. A local exchange says wealthy men of Erie county are about to inclose a section of the Mill creek valley and make it a fishing preserve, where they may fish to the exclusion of all other people. As these same wealthy men have killed with the acids from their canneries the fish in the Clarion river, which was at one time full of excellent food fish, it is highly appropriate that they should try to propagate fish in the tributary Mill creek. One little difference will result in this case. While the Clarion river contained fish it was free to all, but God in his wisdom seems to have made Mill creek for only a few wealthy men to catch fish in. Henry George, do you listen! Tell us wherein the American fish differ from the Irish nobility when it comes to appropriating the natural advantages of this country!

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To William Lloyd Garrison, 1832.
By John Greenleaf Whittier.
Champion of those who groan beneath
Oppression's iron hand,
In view of penury, hate and death
I see thee fearless stand,
Still bearing up thy lofty brow
In the steadfast strength of truth,
In manhood sealing well the vow
And promise of thy youth.

Go on—for thou hast chosen well;
On in the strength of God!
Long as one human heart shall swell
Beneath the tyrant's rod.
Speak in a slumbering nation's ear,
As thou hast ever spoken,
Until the dead in sin shall hear—
The fetter's link be broken!

I love thee with a brother's love,
I feel my pulses thrill,
To mark thy spirit soar above
The cloud of human ill.
My heart hath leaped to answer thine,
And echo back thy words,
As leaps the warrior at the shrine
And flash of kindred swords!
They tell me thou art rash and vain—
A searcher after fame;
That thou art striving but to gain
A long enduring name;
That thou hast nerved the Africa's hand,
And steered the Africa's heart,
To shake aloft his vengeful brand
And rend his chain apart.

KREUSCHER'S WIFE.

Last Sunday about 11.30 in the morning Mrs. Kreuscher was just putting up the grocery store shutters—Kreuscher always keeps his store open till 11.30 precisely on Sundays. She saw me coming along and said, "Hullo, Henry George; how you do?"

"Hullo, Mrs. Kreuscher," I said, "I'm pretty well. Where's Mr. Kreuscher?"
"Ach, he go away; ya, he go away by ten o'clock already. He take dose childrens and go to Cooney island."

"And left you home?"
"Ya; I go no more by dot Cooney island mit dose fin childrens again. Ach! it was terrible. Die heat, und dose growed cars, und dose sleepy childrens, und all, it was something terrible." And fat Mrs. Kreuscher shrugged her shoulders at the recollection of some previous trip. "Und dot bier; dot was shameful; dot was really shameful. I can here on the gornor store get more bier for eight cents als in Cooney island for dwendy-five cents. Dot was really shameful."

I laughed and helped her put up the last shutter. Then she led the way through the store and upstairs into their sitting room. This room was in the front of the house and had two windows looking out on the street. A picture of Emperor William hung over the mantel, and opposite was one of the Kaiser. On the mantel were two busts, cheap plaster casts, one of Goethe the other of Schiller; and the mantel itself was covered with some cheap, red stuff which hung over the edge and was bordered with a row of bright yellow tassels. For the rest it was plainly furnished, and the piano was one of the old-fashioned square kind. It was the first time I had been up there. We sat down near the windows. "Well," I said, "you work pretty hard, don't you, Mrs. Kreuscher?"

"Work! I guess I do. Dot store is every day but Sunday from five o'clock in der morning bis ten o'clock at night open. Und Sundays und holidays bis half-past eleven in der morning; und I must, ven dot pizness is lively, vai on dose gustomers, und also ven mein mann his dinner und supper eats und sometimes in der evening when he goes by dot singen club. Den tree times a week mein mann go to dot Washington market mit dot wagon; he gets up den at three o'clock und comes home nefer before half-past eight. Dose mornings I must get up und see to dot pizness from five o'clock bis he comes home. I work almost so hard als mein mann. Ya," she said, "und I had already five childrens since I been here."

"Well, I suppose you're growing rich, so you don't mind a little hard work," I said.

"Rich! I grow rich! You tink anything would make me work like dot unless I was afraid dose childrens would haf nothing to eat?" She stopped a minute, and then said earnestly, "If I hat not dose childrens I would die before I work like dot." I was startled at the emphasis she laid on her words, but I said lightly, "Why, I should think you would rather be home in Germany."

"Ach, if I was only once again here, by mein heimath in Wendefurth! You tink I come back again? Nefer! Ach, ya, dere in Wendefurth is mein bruder der ober-seer for a big goot—you know vat I mean—a goot—a—"

"A big farm," I said.
"Ya; a big farm. Mein bruder is ober-seer, und dere are on dot goot more als twenty yung girls und many mein families. I work on dot goot ven I was yung. Ve must milk dose cows und work also in dose fields. I sometimes hear dose American men rot vas a few days in Germany say how bad dot was; dose yung girls must work in dose fields all day in Germany." Dose fools, dey know nothing. You tink dose yung factory girls here in New York, und dose shop girls, haf so much fun als ve did on dot goot? You tink Jey are so strong und happy und vell all de time? Dose fools, dey know nothing."

"But there are very poor people in the country in Germany, Mrs. Kreuscher, aren't there?"

"Ach, ya. Fiel, nei poor peobles. Und dey must work hard, und dey get not so much pay—perhaps a man he gets by my heimath one mark und fifty pennings a day in summer time—dot was 37 cents, aint it? But dot costs so little to lift, und almost every man he haf his own little house, und he haf no coal to buy; he can haf all dot wood free. Dose forests belong to dot koferment."

"Then you would like to go back?"
"Ach, ya; you can believe it, if dose childrens vos bick. But mein mann he don't want to go back. Venefer I talk like dot he say, 'See how much money I make.' Und den I say, 'Ya, und see how much money you must spend.' How much money you tink we haf in dot spar bank?"

"Well, I never could guess, Mrs. Kreuscher, but I believe you German people

are said to have a great deal of money in the savings bank."

"You tink so? Vell I tole you. Ve haf not one cent in dot spar bank. It takes every cent ve make to lif decent und pay dot rent. Dot rent, dot was something terrible, something terrible."

"Yes, that's what I say to Mr. Kreuscher, but he won't believe it."

"You are right. Our landlord he is a humbug. He haf no brains, no sense; his wife, she twists him her finger around. He know nothing, und do nothing but grow every year richer; und I must work for him. Ya, you haf quite right. Vell," she said, "I must now go und see my sister-in-law. Gome round to-morrow und see mein mann. He talk politics mit you."

And I left. W. B. S.

NOTES FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

Robert Baker of Albany, N. Y., wishes to obtain the address of every single tax free trader in that city, with a view to adopting some means for an active part in the campaign. His address is 178 Madison avenue, Albany, N. Y.

L. H. Young, Buffalo, N. Y.—Shame on the democrats for standing on the defensive. They ought to be aggressive and attack protection and make the republicans take the defensive. I am afraid the democrats will lose if they continue to pursue their present course.

E. B. Swinney, Wessington Springs, Dak.—During the course of a conversation with a prominent man of this town, he emphatically stated that the value which attached to land was not caused by increase in population, but by "the protection government afforded the occupant." Rather a queer definition, isn't it?

David McWilliams, Rockford, Wilmington, Del.—After I read my copy of THE STANDARD I passed it around, and in this way it has done a great deal of good. Some of my friends read it now who would not before look at it. It does my heart good, as a working-man, to see how you expose "protection," and while I believe that free trade in itself is a permanent good, yet I believe it will lead to the establishment of the single tax.

D. C. David, Villa Platte, La.—I read one of Ring's tracts and the McCready tract, entitled, "The Story of My Exile," to a friend the other day. I had been working on the man before. "The Story of My Exile" lifted the fog. Articles by me continue to appear in the Farmers' Union, and the St. Laundry Democrat prints all the articles I can find time to write. Our single tax friends are working with energy. I am cheering reports from New Orleans and Baton Rouge.

G. P. of Pennsylvania.—I should like to do some good, but my circumstances are very poor, though I have always worked hard and lived economically and kept sober. If you could send some tariff tracts to the address I inclose in Coal valley, Allegheny county, they will without doubt prove effective. There is a good deal of confusion of thought just now in both parties, but great numbers of men now see plainly who it is who gets the cream of "protection." All that is needed in this very stronghold of protection to upset the protective idea is some clear headed speaker. Don't publish my name. It's risky around here to be openly and squarely on the side of truth. Verily, sir, "the land of the free" should be struck out of our national air.

Edmund Yardi, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Here is a little illustration of the way our present system encourages improvements and the ornamental towns. The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago during the past year improved the station grounds at New Brighton and Rochester, Pa., among other places; that is, they gathered up the rubbish and scrap iron lying around, sodded the grounds, and set out flowers, and at the latter place put up a fountain. These little parks are in the centers of the town, and are really of more benefit to the citizens than to the railroad. Here is the way they are encouraged to do some more work of the same kind. The taxes, which were nothing previous to 1888, are now as follows: New Brighton, valuation, \$1,000; tax, \$8.55. Rochester, valuation, \$1,500; tax, \$12.83.

Frances M. Milne, San Louis Obispo, Cal.—My mother joins with me in earnest interest and hope in the new "plan of campaign." Mr. Urner's letter and Mr. Crossdale's arguments in a late STANDARD put the value and wisdom of it beyond dispute. If single tax men and women have souls at all they would surely respond to Mr. Pentecost's dollar even fund. I know too well how much even a dollar may mean to one sometimes, and to raise such an opportunity! If we all rallied even with that meek, what a magnificent proof of the cowardice and time-serving and political corruption of our democratic allies. Please find inclosed \$2 from my mother and myself as our contribution to the one dollar subscription fund, to be used in the campaign proposed in New York or elsewhere, as they think best. When I think of the speakers our cause possesses, my very heart burns at thought of their enforced silence.

Their Cowardice is Losing the Democrats Ground in Jamestown, N. Y.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—People are getting disgusted with the democrats for their cowardice and indignant at the stupidity and treachery of the democratic leaders. People here who a few months ago were enthusiastic over Cleveland's election, tariff reform and free trade are getting disheartened, and will probably cast their votes for either the union or united labor or prohibition, and some for the republican party. Working people commence to think that this seven per cent reduction is only a farce to divert their attention from far more vital issues—such as the land question, the question of finance and corporations. Working people are asking, "If seven per cent reduction is good, why isn't forty-seven per cent still better? And, on the contrary, if forty per cent duties on imported goods is beneficial for labor and protect it, won't forty-seven, yes, 100 or 110 per cent be so much the better and afford to labor all the more protection? That's the way the industrial people reason; and so will they look at it and vote accordingly on election day. As you said some time ago, "Workingmen may not be very wise, but they are certainly not fools."

As for me, I'm for the single tax, free trade and Cleveland, and dead down on Governor Hill for vetoing the electoral reform bill.

The democrats must not, even by implication, pretend that any tariff is protection to labor, or that it raises wages, for then they will surely be beaten in this election.

F. G. ANDERSON.

A Good Idea.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 12.—Would it not be well to ask each man signing the single tax Cleveland roll, to state for whom he voted at the last presidential election? I am inclined to think that a majority of our single tax men voted for Blaine, and if this is found to be so elsewhere it will cheer democrats and demonstrate to all what a great shifting of opinion a really radical principle can bring about. This will give heart to many to proclaim their real views instead of temporizing words.

CAMPAIGN WORK.

Arranging for the Cleveland Ratification Meeting—Who the Members of the Campaign Committee Are—The Rapid Enrollment of Names.

The single tax Cleveland campaign committee has been doing good work during the past few days. Nearly all the arrangements for the big Cleveland ratification meeting at Cooper union on Monday night have been completed, and there are indications of a very large turn out.

The committee as thus far appointed will be recognized as a representative one. William T. Crossdale is a journalist, and was for several months the efficient chairman of the old anti-poverty society's executive committee. Michael J. Murray is a laborer, and general president of the laborers' association of New York, Brooklyn and New Jersey, comprising a membership of 40,000 men. August Lewis is head of the house of August Lewis & Co., manufacturers of straw goods. William H. Faulhaber is one of the editors and proprietors of the Fish Journal, a weekly paper devoted to the interests of fishermen, a most influential man in the union labor party of the Tenth Assembly district. Jerome O'Neill is a journeyman painter, who will be remembered as chairman of the county campaign committee of the united labor party last fall. Edward J. Shriver is secretary of the New York iron and metal exchange and chairman of the executive committee of the free trade club. Louis F. Post is a lawyer. William McCabe is a printer, whose name as a contributor to THE STANDARD is well known to its readers. William J. Gorsuch is a salesman for the Keystone watch clip company, who is well known as an eloquent and effective single tax speaker. Matthew Barr, a prominent member of the Central labor union, is a tin and plate roofer. James P. Archibald is a paper hanger and district master workman of the National paper hangers' district of New York.

Henry George, jr., is one of the editors of THE STANDARD. Benjamin Doblin is a well known custom tailor, who was an energetic member of the united labor party in the Fourth assembly district. Thomas G. Shearman, a lawyer, is well known to STANDARD readers through his able contributions on free trade and the single tax. Herman G. Loew is a young lawyer who played a conspicuous part in the united labor party ranks last year, and was candidate for civil justice of the Fourth district. Dr. Walter Mendelson is a well known physician on the west side. Charles O'Connor Hennessey, city editor of an evening paper of large circulation, is a popular member of the Press club's governing committee, and is well known in single tax circles in Brooklyn. Benjamin Urner is a retired business man, who resides at Elizabeth, N. J., where six years ago he polled 6,000 votes for Congress as the greenback candidate; he has been identified with the single tax cause since the mayoralty campaign of 1886.

It is proposed to increase the committee by adding members from New Jersey through Mr. Urner, and from Brooklyn through Mr. Hennessey. The general work of the committee will be confined to enrolling voters, holding mass meetings and circulating literature; but citizens enrolled may organize locally according to their own plans. It is not intended to turn this committee into an organization.

The work of enrollment of single tax men who intend to vote for Cleveland is booming. More and more names are coming in as the days pass, and it is shown that earnest, energetic work is intended. On the eighth page of this issue of THE STANDARD will be found an enrollment blank which should be cut out, pasted on a sheet of paper, passed around for signatures and sent in to the office. Every man who can do so should interest himself in this work at once, and get as many names as he possibly can. Every name counts.

Here are extracts from a few of the letters received in connection with the excellent work that will show the tenor of feeling among single tax men outside of New York:

W. B. Estell, Freehold, Pa.—I inclose slip with my name on as one of those who believe the democratic party is at present going in our direction. The democratic leaders in Pennsylvania are displaying considerably more courage than those in New York. Chairman Kinsler is doing all he can to expose the protective fallacy. We are giving him all the aid we can, and will make things lively in this state by November. Workingmen are beginning to ask some very pointed questions about the tariff. I was down in the Schuylkill coal region last week and find the same condition of affairs as exists up here. Men are not talking Harrison and Cleveland, but protection and free trade. All signs are very hopeful, and if Chairman Kinsler will send good free trade tracts through Pennsylvania, the state can be carried for Cleveland. I will send you a list of names of men who were republicans, but who are going to support Cleveland. I wish you could send THE STANDARD to every voter. I feel that its unanswerable logic would make thousands of voters, who will not otherwise be reached. Henry George's free trade speech in Mauch Chunk last month is bearing much good fruit. Country residents assured that the democratic leaders think it policy to relax their attack upon protection; there are enough earnest, energetic single tax men in this region to keep the present discussion close to the drawn lines. We are not so well organized as you New Yorkers—have not your advantages for the work of propaganda, but we are in this fight to win, and mean to stay in until victory is ours.

S. R. Rittenhouse, M. D., Reading, Pa.—I inclosed find the authorization of my name as one of the many single tax supporters who propose to vote for Cleveland and Thurman at the ensuing election. I was a life long republican up to the last election for president when I voted for Cleveland, not for any special liking I had for the man, but because it seemed to me that he might prove a safer and truer man in the executive chair of the nation than the candidate of the republican party. I have no respect for the past history of the democratic party, and have considerable distrust of it as at present constituted. Yet, judging it from the position into which it was forced by the president's bold and manly message on the tariff question, I feel that Georgeism, with all that the term implies, will be best subserved at the coming election by the support of Cleveland. I am willing, with Mr. Pentecost, this fall to take the democratic boat, even if loaded with malodorous manure, if it will carry us but a very short distance in the direction in which we propose to go.

Edmund Butterworth, West Conshohocken, Pa.—I inclosed find enrollment blank with a few signatures. Hadn't much time to canvass. Most of these are names of shop mates working in one of our highly protected industries—a woolen mill. There are half a dozen of us here who are out and out Georgeites. We were formerly republicans, but are going with Cleveland as far as he goes, and then we intend to go on further.

P. J. Snay, Bellefonte, O.—We have distributed a large quantity of sample copies of THE STANDARD, and we are putting out all the other tax reform, free trade and single tax matter we can get. We have been circulating a petition to the state legislature for the adoption of the single tax with much

success. We believe that most of the signers will vote for Cleveland and Thurman. I am sure the protective theory is slowly losing its grip here, and might be knocked out completely if the democracy had the honesty or sense to take Henry George's advice and quit their double dealing. No political party ever had a grander opportunity to immortalize itself.

John Brown, Albany, N. Y.—In connection with the inclosed, permit me to say also that I have read all your books and have made some converts to the single tax, and am working hard for the cause. You have done more for the cause through advocating Cleveland's election than could be done through any third party movement. Yet we must give the democracy to understand that we are absolute free traders, and will have nothing else.

J. F. Jung, New York.—Inclosed you will find the blank signed by myself and a few other shopmates who propose to vote for Cleveland in the coming election on account of the single tax. I voted for Blaine in 1884 and believed in the protection the republican party stands for. Now I am going to try to protect myself and vote for Cleveland as a single tax man and believer in free trade. But no Hill for me.

Henry R. Matthews, Trenton, N. J.—I work in a highly protected industry; am also a land owner. Worked and voted for Blaine, but thanks to "Progress and Poverty," my eyes have been opened. I am now in the field for Cleveland, freedom of trade, and then for freedom of production.

H. F. Jerolaman, Chicago, Ill.—Inclosed find five signatures to the single tax Cleveland enrollment. Four of these men have never voted other than the republican ticket.

James Cox, Milwaukee, Wis.—Inclosed are names of five single tax men. We are working men and free traders, and will, if alive, vote for Cleveland.

PERSONAL.

Readers of THE STANDARD, to all of whom T. L. McCready's name is familiar, will sincerely sympathize with him in the death of his wife. Mr. McCready died at Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday last, after several weeks' illness, which did not threaten to be fatal until the day before her death.

John R. Dunlap of Brooklyn, business manager of the New York Engineering and Mining Journal, and a member of the executive committee of the New York single tax league, was on board the steamship Thingvalla when she collided with the Geiser last week. Mr. Dunlap was returning with his wife and child from a trip to Scandinavia and Denmark. In an interview published in the Herald he says the discipline on the Thingvalla was very loose, and intimates that the accident could have been avoided. He said: "Both the captains were in their night clothes when the collision occurred. I believe they were both in bed and asleep just before the accident. There was no fog or danger signal previous to the accident, except one occurring the instant before the crash. The lack of discipline I particularly observed. When a heavy rain or fog came on the officer on watch did not seem to appreciate the importance of giving signals immediately. Consequently in this case they delayed until too late. It could have been avoided had our ship given warning, so I believe."

Richard F. George, second son of Henry George, was married in Brooklyn, August 15, to Mary Emily Robinson of that city.

In Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, August 16.—It has been apparent to a few of the single tax men that some sort of treachery was going on in the management of the democratic campaign, particularly in this state, and I fear that too late the managers will see the error of their conduct in not attacking and making an aggressive campaign. We single tax men, however, propose to do our duty, and have formed an organization for the support of Cleveland and Thurman, similar to that formed in New York, adopting similar resolutions. I have been elected secretary, and communications may be sent to me.

JOSEPH W. FOXES,
125 North Bond street, Baltimore.

For a Single Tax Button.

NEW YORK.—Is there such a thing as a free trade button? If not, I am not mistaken there was a suggestion from a reader of THE STANDARD to get up a single tax button to be sold for, say twenty-five cents, the profit to go to THE STANDARD campaign fund. If I am mistaken, I make the suggestion. It will meet with a hearty response I have not the least doubt, as nearly every other man at the conference wore a Cleveland and Thurman tariff reform button.

WM. J. BROWN, 418 Ninth avenue.

The Philadelphia Single Tax Organization. The Henry George club has secured new quarters at 1,026 Ridge avenue. After this date the regular meetings will be held there every Friday evening.

A Democratic Party Which Hopes to See a Successor of the Mills Bill.

At their state convention on the 15th inst. the democratic party of Minnesota sent forth the following declaration concerning the tariff:

To President Cleveland we owe it that the great question of the abolition of a superfluous revenue by a reduction of the excessive taxes upon necessities is made the prominent issue of this campaign. This issue, as declared in the national democratic platform, meets our unanimous approval. At the same time we reiterate the more advanced principles set forth in the platform adopted by the last democratic state convention as an explicit statement of that policy of reform in the same system of taxation which should be adopted gradually, but as rapidly, as practicable until the entire system of taxing the many for the subsidizing of the few shall be forever abandoned. We hope that the slight reduction of 4½ per cent in the existing 47 per cent tariff as proposed by the so-called Mills bill, will when put into practical operation, fully satisfy the people that a greater and more thorough reduction in the same system of taxation can safely be made with permanent benefit to the workingmen employed therein and to all the people of our whole country.

In the Name of Common Sense, Why Not New York?

The Minnesota democratic convention resolved as follows:

We hold that the slight reduction of four and a half per cent in the existing forty-seven per cent tariff as proposed by the so-called Mills bill, will when put into practical operation, fully satisfy the people that a greater and more thorough reduction in the same system of taxation can safely be made with permanent benefit to the workingmen employed therein and to all the people of our country.

Whereupon the champions of a perpetual war tariff retort: "That is to say, the Minnesota democrats like the Mills bill because it is only a small cut, into the protective system which is ultimately to be cut away altogether. A little cut now, deeper and longer and wider cuts later on." Well, why should not the people make further cuts later on, when it can "safely be done with permanent benefit to our industrial interests, to the workingmen employed therein and to all the people of the country?"

CLEVELAND AND HILL.

MORE INTERVIEWS WITH SINGLE TAX MEN.

Enthusiastic for Cleveland and Free Trade.—The Bulk of the George Vote of 1887 Will be Cast for Him—Bitterly Opposed to Hill—His Record on the Electoral Reform Bill Destroys His Future.

Following are more interviews with representative single tax men, some from New York city, some from Brooklyn and some from Staten Island:

J. Hamilton Dillon, 161 East 113th street.—"In 1884 I voted for neither the republican nor democratic presidential candidates, though, like many others of republican antecedents, my sympathies have always been with that party. In the present campaign I shall do what I firmly believe to be the bounden duty of every single tax free trader—able to give a reason for the faith that is in him—vote for Cleveland and Thurman, and do my humble part in sealing the doom of that infernal protective system, falsely called American, to the perpetuation of which the republican party is committed. Destroy the grasp which the protective theory has secured upon the American mind, and especially that of the American 'workingman,' and half the battle will be won. Of those who supported Henry George for secretary of state in 1887, I think two-thirds will support Cleveland. This is a moderate estimate, as the majority of our friends with whom I have discussed the subject are inclined to place the figures higher. The remaining one-third (for very few will support Blaine or Lockwood or the united labor party) are for Harrison. In the discussion of the tariff question, I believe that the free trade side is gaining, though slowly. I find a remarkable unanimity of sentiment among single tax men and republicans in favor of electoral reform, and this is also true of the great class of democrats. With this as an issue in the light of this fall, the political career of ordinary pot-house politicians is ended. I most emphatically will not vote for David B. Hill should he be nominated for re-election."

William J. Gorsuch, 2405 Eighth avenue.—"I cast my vote in 1884 for Blaine. Cleveland will receive it this year because he has taken one step toward freedom. Two-thirds of the votes cast for George last year will be cast this year for Cleveland; one-third for Harrison. Free trade is gaining ground as against protection because discussion is always enlightening. People are more readily approached through single tax than free trade. The popular feeling is for electoral reform and strongly against Hill, except with the machine. I will not vote for Hill."

Frank Sullivan, 216 Ninth avenue.—"I voted for Cleveland in 1884. I will vote for him this year because, primarily, I believe the election of Cleveland would be a step in the direction of free trade, and secondarily, the bugaboo tactics pursued by the republican leaders have made it impossible for self-respecting Americans to vote for Harrison. So far as my individual acquaintances go, the supporters of George in 1887 are all working for Cleveland this time. Actual observation, albeit in a limited field, reveals a steady flux of sentiment toward absolute free trade. A scientific free trader converted to protectionism would be entitled to the consideration of dime museum managers, while protectionists converted to the doctrine of free trade are almost, if not quite, co-extensive with the aggregate of free traders in this country. The discussion upon the single tax cause, I believe, is paving the way to a general acceptance of single tax principles. There is but one opinion concerning electoral reform among high-minded citizens. They regard it as an essential preliminary to any effective attack upon the political abuses of the day. Governor Hill's renomination will alienate a large vote otherwise solid for the democracy and will furnish a powerful incentive to treachery on the part of the machine democrats. Will I vote for him? Emphatically, no."

Benjamin Van Veen, 254 West 120th street.—"I voted for the democratic candidate in 1884. I will vote for Grover Cleveland in 1888 because he has made the problem of the distribution of wealth a question of practical politics, and has attacked the protective idea at the base. He has shown that protection chiefly benefits the owners of natural opportunities, such as timber lands, coal, iron and copper mines, and all materials of nature which enter into manufactures. I hail with satisfaction and delight any movement which will help to lessen the tribute that producers have to pay to the 'owners' of such natural opportunities. Another reason why I shall vote for him is because I am not a tariff for revenue free trader but a tariff on natural opportunities free trader. Among the most intelligent people who have no selfish interest to subserve in perpetuating protection I find free trade gaining ground to a most encouraging extent. These people are very favorably impressed with the arguments used in favor of a single tax on land values, and, I believe, ultimately follow us in that direction. In conversation with acquaintances I find the fog of electoral reform very strong. I shall most decidedly not vote for David B. Hill if he is renominated, and I cannot see how any citizen who lays claim to any political independence can."

Edward Pardon Daly, 1 Lewis street.—"In 1884 I voted for Cleveland, and shall support him in the coming election for the reason that I believe the republican party has outlived its usefulness and become so corrupt as to endanger the republic; and I believe that Cleveland will receive at least five-sixths of the votes cast for Henry George in 1887. I find little opposition to free trade, except among the very ignorant and those who are enjoying special privileges under the present system. When I ask a man, 'What right has the government to compel me to buy home productions under a penalty of from 45 per cent to 150 per cent, or what right has my employer to demand that I should do a day's work with him? he gets puzzled, and, failing to give a logical reason, drags in a dead issue to cover his defeat. The people are thinking, and in this discussion free trade is slowly but surely gaining ground, and with it the single tax. Electoral reform is very popular with the mass of the voters of both parties. This feeling will surely defeat the so-called Mills bill if Governor Hill if he is renominated, and the lesson which his defeat would teach to the democratic party would be wholesome and salutary. I for one will never support any man who puts a bribe's vote on an equality with mine."

Eugene G. Merritt, 2270 Eighth avenue.—"Grover Cleveland received my vote in the last contest. This time he will get it because it is my impression, after reading his message to congress, that his ideas are strongly in favor of free trade, stronger in fact than his party have the courage to admit; and that is the way we are going. At this time the George vote of 1887 would seem to be about equally divided, but we still have two and a half months left in which to show our friends the error of their way. I believe that the free trade idea is losing a great deal of its usefulness as a bugaboo. The people are becoming more familiar with it. The discussion of the tariff question can have no result but a favorable one for the single tax idea, as it gives better opportunities to introduce their views on the subject of taxation than they ever had before. The feeling among single tax men and those who are no longer single tax men

who voted for George last year appears to be unanimous in favor of electoral reform. It is also gaining ground in the minds of the more honest and intelligent of the rank and file of the so-called democratic party. I believe the result, in the event of his renomination, will be disastrous for Hill. Certainly he will not get my vote."

John N. Emery, 77 East 117th street.—"Striving for whatever reform might be extorted from either of our effete political parties, I supported Cleveland in 1884. I liked neither him nor his following. He has, however, the great quality of courage and seems prompted to rise above the trammels of party. We have already a less corrupt administration of the civil service. If the president had been in Governor Hill's place he would not have pandered to a political machine and vetoed such a measure as the electoral reform bill. Hill will never have my vote for re-election. I shall vote for Cleveland and Thurman this fall, on the ground that the policy of free trade pledged on their platform is something, though a lamentably small something, toward that absolutely free trade which should be the ideal of every true citizen who claims the power to think. Why should any of the Henry George men of 1887 fail to support Cleveland? Their fealty is still due to Henry George for his consistent advocacy of ideas which will long be embodied in the laws of the land. The return of Cleveland to power is a step toward the desired end."

Charles P. Kelly, 356 East Thirteenth street.—"I voted for J. M. Blaine in 1884. I will vote for Grover Cleveland in November because I have become a free trader. I find that protectionists are becoming free traders, but it is only by explaining the single tax that workmen holding the protective idea can be converted. Outside the political machines, there is no opposition to electoral reform. Governor Hill's veto of reform would cost him many thousands of votes if he is renominated. He will not get my vote."

S. E. Adamson, 137 East Eighth street.—"I voted the republican ticket from 1854 to 1880. In 1884 I voted for Ben Butler. In this election I will vote for Cleveland for a great many reasons. Eighty to ninety per cent of the George men of last fall will, so far as I am able to judge, vote for Cleveland this year. I have not come across one George man who intends voting for Harrison. In tariff discussions free trade is avoided by democrats, but reducing the revenue by reducing the tariff is gaining undoubtedly, particularly among republican voters. As to the single tax idea, my opinion is that the infant is growing. Few if any more men will vote for Hill. I will not vote for Hill."

John McNally, 540 West Forty-eighth street.—"I shall vote for Cleveland, not because of any regard that I may have for the man's personality, but simply and solely on account of his advocacy of tariff reduction, which I firmly believe must lead to the abolition of all taxes on the products of industry, and ultimately to the adoption of the system of taxation of land values only. I am of the opinion that free trade is gaining very little. This I attribute to the cowardice of the democratic party in persistently repudiating the term 'free trade,' and to their apathetic action. I do not think the single tax idea will be effected until we have gained some measure of free trade. The feeling of voters I find to be universally in favor of electoral reform, and I can prove a man to be a free trader. His course in regard to electoral reform was viewed approvingly only by those who look for pecuniary benefit under the existing electoral system. Will I vote for Hill? Most emphatically, no."

Theodore C. Mills, 270 West 153d street.—"Cleveland will be my vote in the coming election because he wishes to abolish some of our taxes, and if the democrats are successful will be a step nearer the single tax. Two-thirds of the George men of 1887 with whom I am acquainted will still vote the united labor ticket. The other third will vote for Cleveland. I know none who will vote for Harrison. All of my acquaintances want electoral reform and nearly every man will vote against Hill. I will not vote for him, but I want to see him renominated, as I think he will strengthen the democratic national ticket."

Olson, 306 West Twenty-fifth street.—"In 1884 I voted for Cleveland. This year I shall vote for him again, for the simple reason that, being an enthusiastic believer in the single land tax and absolute free trade, I feel that I cannot do better than vote for reduction of the tariff. In the discussion of the tariff question it is as yet very difficult to make the working people understand that protection does not protect; but the free trade scarecrow is certainly not so effective as it was even a few weeks ago. The feeling for electoral reform is strong, and it will hamper Hill's re-election. For my part I would not vote for him on any account."

William T. Winters, 65 First street.—"James G. Blaine received my vote at the last presidential contest. On this occasion I will vote for Grover Cleveland because I believe he has taken a step in the right direction toward the emancipation of labor. It seems as if free trade had got the better of protection so far. No lover of justice could afford to vote for stumbling block Hill."

Joseph Wheeling, 356 Tenth avenue.—"My vote was cast for Benjamin Butler in 1884. It will be cast this year for Grover Cleveland, because he is going in the direction of the single tax, although he does not know it. About fifty per cent of the George voters last year will vote for Cleveland this year. The free trade idea is steadily growing; but the single tax argument is invincible. When I mention free trade the men in the shop rise up; but when I ring in the single tax on them they are paralyzed; they are unable to down it. Those to whom I have referred on the subject are in favor of electoral reform. Will I vote for Hill? No, sir."

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But now, having out of the depths of his imagination drawn the pigments with which to picture the country as prosperous in high tariff times and depressed in low tariff times, Mr. Harriman approaches the era of highest protection, beginning in 1861 and continuing until the present. Here was a chance for him to state facts and challenge dispute without referring to authorities, since the truth as to this period is matter of common knowledge and anyone could call him to account if he misrep-

I cannot stay here but a few weeks longer, but expect to speak several times during my stay. I have already spoken at Ordway, and formed a tax reform club, which will, I think, have important bearing on future taxation in Brown county. Indeed, already they have applied without knowing it some of the same principles. I shall form if possible similar clubs in Columbia and Aberdeen, and speak to the farmers in Ordway again during my stay.

I would like to announce to comrades that I shall start east about the first of September, and that I shall go back by way of Minneapolis, Chicago, Cincinnati to Baltimore, Washington and other eastern cities, returning to Boston as early as the 15th of next month. I will gladly speak at any point on or near my route. Address me for the next two weeks at Ordway. With greeting to all comrades.

and keep himself in power. The people of this country "the field of our operations;" all men are our brothers. The baleful fires of anger, kindled by national prejudice, shall never more be fanned back into life. They are dying now and must die out forever. They do believe that the law of the land is the law of the world, and progress, and renders the right impracticable, has gone as far as it is safe to trust him.

"Let justice be done though the heavens fall" is a divine implanted principle that must be maintained, and it is his duty.

He who proclaims for the reign of justice on earth, yet thinks it an impracticable principle to rule in his own breast, is a vain pretender.

Mr. Powderly has proved himself unequalled to lead.

What Property Is Theft?

From a Spring of Love, Charles G. Ames, minister of
Serrin Garden Unit. Church, Philadelphia.

It is a contradiction of terms to say, as Proudhon does, that "property is theft," for the word means that which is proper to one, and that which is property one's own; and all men are equal in the right to acquire the title.

To strike at the right of private property would weaken the standing of every person on the footstool, poor and rich alike.

Due to maintain the right of property we must maintain the right of all persons to acquire it. That right is impaired by monopolies—by all laws, customs and conditions

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 and the final transfer of such taxes to land values.

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Send this blank when signed to TITUS STARR, JR.,
 1000 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

etc.—Hampton, Va., American Liberty.

It seems that the teachings of Henry George are slowly but surely taking root in different sections of the country, and that the Knights of Labor have been reading the theories of the reformer with interest at this time. The annual meeting of the African Society, probably K. of L. was held at Jackson lately, when delegates to the next general assembly were elected. These delegates were instructed to urge upon that body the adoption as a part of the principles of the Knights of Labor the theory that sustains the teachings of Henry George. Whether the George theories are fully correct remains to be demonstrated, but it is a fact that working people, the very class for whom he wrote, have as yet paid comparatively little attention to his views.—Fitts.

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